K.B.S.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
of
STANDARD REFERENCE BOOKS
for
JAPANESE STUDIES
with
DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Vol. IX-A
POLITICS

KOKUSAI BUNKA SHINKOKAI
(Japan Cultural Society)
Tokyo, 1970

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PREFACE

Since its establishment in the spring of 1934, the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai has carried on various cultural programs and projects designed to introduce Japanese culture to people of other countries. One of these projects, interrupted for some years owing to the Second World War, assumed a new phase in 1959. This resulted in the present series of classified and annotated bibliographies of standard reference books for the use of scholars and specialists wishing to pursue Japanese studies through original sources written in the Japanese language. The series comprises the following ten volumes:

I. Generalia
II. Geography and Travel
III. History and Biography (3 parts)
IV. Religion
V. A. History of Thought (2 parts); B. Education
VI. A. Language; B. Literature (5 parts)
VII. A. Arts and Crafts; B. Theater, Dance and Music
VIII. Manners and Customs, and Folklore
IX. A. Politics; B. Law (2 parts)
X. Economics (2 parts)

This is the bibliography of Japanese politics.

This volume was compiled under the editorship of Professor Ishida Takeshi (Tokyo University); and Professors Ide Yoshinori (Tokyo University), Uete Michiari (Seikei University), Abe Hitoshi (Seikei University), Messrs. Ômori Wataru (Kokugakuin University), Matsuzawa Tetsunari (Tokyo University), and Hirano Ken'ichirô (Sophia University) acted as collaborating editors.

Annotations were written by the above-mentioned editors and by Prof. Imai Seiichi (Yokohama Municipal University) and Mr. Oka Toshirô (Tokyo University), and were translated with the cooperation of Messrs. K. C. James, Sagara Masatoshi, Makino Arimichi and Miss Abe Reiko. The English was revised by Rev. John Krummel.

K.B.S. expresses its profound gratitude to all those who have assisted in the preparation of this volume.

March, 1970

Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai

INTRODUCTION

The present bibliography is intended to serve as an introduction to the native research materials in politics and hence as an aid to research for teachers and students. Main emphasis is laid on the contemporary studies in this field since World War II. Although there are some other books which cover other areas than Japan and are written by Japanese scholars, they are all excluded in the list of this bibliography. For the history of Japanese legal thought, systems and provisions, readers are advised to refer to other bibliographies in this series such as Law, History and Biography, and History of Thought.

In order to facilitate the use of this book, the editors divided it into seven chapters. The classification is adopted simply for the sake of convenience.

March, 1970

The Editors

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EDITORIAL NOTES

1. Romanization: The Hepburn system with minor modifications has been employed in the Romanization of Japanese words.
2. Personal names: In accordance with Japanese practice, the family names precede the given names.

I GENERALIA

1. BIBLIOGRAPHY

001. Bunkakei Bunken Mokuroku 14—Nihon Kindaishi Denki Hen—文科系文献目録XIV—日本近代史伝記篇—(Bibliography for Human Sciences XIV—Japanese Modern History—Biographies)
Ed. by Nihon Gakujutsu Kaigi 日本学術会議 (Japanese Science Council)
Tokyo, Nihon Gakujutsu Kaigi, 1963. 65p., 26cm.

2. DICTIONARIES

002. Seiji 政治 (Politics)
Ed. by Tsuji Kiyoaki 辻清明
Iwanami Shôjiten 岩波小辞典 (Iwanami Simplified Dictionaries)
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1956. Revised ed. 1963. 208p., ind. 9p., 17cm.

003. Seijigaku Jiten 政治学辞典 (A Dictionary of Politics)
Ed. by Nakamura Akira 中村哲, Maruyama Masao 丸山真男 & Tsuji Kiyoaki 辻清明
Tokyo, Heibonsha, 1953. 1416p., ind. 80p., 22cm.

004. Nihon Kokusei Jiten 日本国政事典 (A Dictionary of Japanese National Policy), 10 vols.
Ed. by Nihon Kokusei Jiten Kankôkai 日本国政事典刊行会 (Editorial Committee of the Dictionary of Japanese National Policy)
Tokyo, Maruzen Co. & Ltd., 1953–1958. av. 880p., illus., 20cm.

005. Nihon Kindaishi Jiten 日本近代史辞典 (Dictionary of Japanese Modern History)

Ed. by Kyôto Daigaku Bungakubu Kokushi Kenkyûshitsu 京都大学文学部国史研究室 (Department of Japanese History, Faculty of Letters, University of Kyoto)
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1958. 645p., appen. 275p., ind. 67p., 21cm.

3. CHRONOLOGY

006. Kindai Nihon Sôgô Nempyô 近代日本総合年表 (Comprehensive Chronological Table of Modern Japanese History)
Ed. by Iwanami Shoten Henshûbu 岩波書店編集部 (Editorial Staff of Iwanami Pub. Co.)
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1968, 461p., ind. 78p., bibliog. 22p., 27cm.

4. ANNUALS

007. Nihon Seiji Gakkai Nempô 日本政治学会年報 (The Annuals of the Japanese Political Science Association)
Ed. by Nihon Seiji Gakkai 日本政治学会 (The Japanese Political Science Association)
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1951–68. 21cm.

The defeat in World War II gave more objective conditions for the study of Japanese political science which had been suppressed under the prewar nationalism. The postwar political science started with the analysis of the prewar political system and the new postwar development in this field. And "Japan Political Science Association" (JPSA) established in 1948 played an important role as a center of the study. The first issue of the Annual (1950) published in 1951 was dedicated to a joint study of the leading political scientists on "Past and Future of Political Science in Japan." The number for 1953 was a special issue on "Japanese Politics and the Allied Occupation," an excellent joint study in the political processes from 1945 to 1951, the end of the Allied occupation. It consists of three parts: I. Dynamics of International Relations; II. Configuration of Political Power; III.

Advance of the Masses. From this issue on, the Annal has come to give scholarly reviews in each discipline of political science together with the reports of the Association and International Political Science Association.

The editors began to treat the problem of mass democracy according to the reorganization of the postwar political system and the shift from the prewar political awareness. This problem is discussed in the spring and autumn meetings of 1956. Again the number for 1955 was dedicated to "Political Leadership in Mass Democracy" and the number for 1956 to "Recent Problems of Party Politics in Western Democracies." In those numbers, the problems of "Mass Society" are studied, compared with those of western countries. The number for 1954 was a special issue on the problem of "Postwar America and World Politics." In the special issue for 1957: "The Order of the State and Class Consciousness," the problem was dealt with from the viewpoint of the history of political thought. These efforts to study theoretically "Mass-Society" phenomena achieved an effect in the analysis of the political situation such as "Pressure Groups." The special number for 1960: "Pressure Groups in Japan," is an example. Its contents covers Prologue; I. Some Reflections on the Situational and Historical Context; II. Pressure Groups on the National Level: Case Studies; and III. Pressure Groups on the Local Level: Case Studies. The 1958 issue treats "Myth and Reality of People's Representation"; that of 1959 "The Process of Decision-making in Foreign Policy"; and that of 1961 "The Emergence of the Twentieth Century World."

The special number for 1962 was "The Contemporary Concerns of Political Science." For more than a decade after the War Japanese political science produced varied and creative works on the higher level in each field. It is in the number for 1962 that ten years' retrospect, reflection to the present and prospect to the future are given with the indication of the problems in each field.

A series of special issues: "Resistance and Integration in Political Thought" (1963), "A Reappraisal of Modern Revolution" (1964) and

"A Theory of Political Awareness and Its Research" (1965) was edited successively. In the postwar political science of Japan, the behavioral study developed to grasp empirically the political awareness and behavior, adopting the fruits of related sciences such as statistics or social psychology. Its effect is the number for 1965 in which "Empirical Model for Political Attitude Structure" was formed as a theoretical framework for the research of political awareness, and "Political Awareness as Reflected in Election in Urban and Rural Areas" was analyzed.

The number for 1967 deals with "The Parties and Bureaucracy in Contemporary Japan—since the Conservative Fusion in 1955." 1955 was an epoch-making year in the contemporary history of Japan. The main concern of this issue was to make clear what changes were brought about in the general decision-making process after "The Conservative Fusion" and the development of "the Policy of High-rate Economical Growth." The contents of the number are as follows: I. Outline of Policy: Decision-making Process since 1955; II. The Liberal Democratic Party: Organization and Function; III. Behavior of Economic Bureaucrats; IV. Regional Policy and Local Administration; V. Local Organization of the Liberal Democrat and Socialist Parties: Structure and Function. This special issue is indispensable for understanding the political system of Japan in the second decade after World War II.

In 1966 and 1968 JPSA published special numbers on socialism. The number for 1966 treats "Western World and Socialism" in order to explicate the formation of socialistic thought in western countries where industrialization preceded socialism. The number for 1968: "Socialism in Japan" considers the various aspects of Japanese socialism from the Meiji period to the early 1920's, its contents covering I. Meiji Socialist Thought; II. Changing Attitudes towards "Politics" among the Socialists of Taisho Japan; III. The Conception of State in Japanese Socialism; IV. Reintegration of the Meiji Regime and Formation of "Empire" ideology.

008. Kokumin Seiji Nenkan 国民政治年鑑 (National Political Year Book), 1968 Edition
Ed. by Kokumin Seiji Nenkan Iinkai 国民政治年鑑委員会
Tokyo, Nihon Shakaitô Kikanshi Kyoku, 1968. 929p., 27cm.

This is edited by the Japan Socialist Party, the strongest of the socialist parties in Japan. This book might be called "A White Paper of Political Reform," and a directory of reform movements. In this book, we find a collection of documents concerning international and domestic situations of political reform, based on constitution, democracy, and neutralism. The main purpose of this edition is to integrate inclusively documents concerning not only the central activities but the local efforts of reform, and to point out the position and the direction of the reform movement.

This year book has been published since 1962 and the contents of the number for 1968 are as follows: 1) Problems in 1968; 2) International Situation; 3) The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and Neutrality Policy; 4) Struggles for Peace and Democracy; 5) The Structure and Policy of Japanese Monopolization; 6) Problems of Labor Movements, 7) The People's Movements in Each Level of the Society; 8) Democratic Reform; 9) The Government Structure; 10) Political Organizations; 11) Situations of Thought and Culture.

5. SOURCE MATERIAL

009. Shiryô Sengo Nijûnen-shi, I. Seiji 資料戦後二十年史 I 政治 (Documents of the History of Postwar Twenty Years, Vol. I Politics)
Ed. by Tsuji Kiyoaki 辻清明
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1966. 747p., 26cm.

This is a collection of basic documents concerning the postwar politics and administration, such as public documents of laws and regulations, statements and memoranda of the government, those of several groups and of private persons which are generally inaccessible today, and the records of the allied occupation, compiled by G.H.Q. The purpose of the edition is to describe systematically the political development of the two decades after World War II. This book consists of (1) a collection of documents providing mainly the general political trends of the twenty years, and (2) the basic documents concerning several factors which motivated or checked the progress of those trends, institutions, processes, and movements. This is an indispensable literature to analyze and understand the situation of Japanese politics not only in the postwar days but also in the present.

6. SERIES

010. Kindai Kokka Ron 近代国家論 (On Modern State), 3 vols.
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道 et al.
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1950–52. 21cm.

This is a series of lectures given by eminent political scientists, representing the flowering of postwar political science in Japan. Volume I deals with the problem of "Power," Volume II, the "Function" of the state and of politics, and Volume III, the relation between the modern state and "Freedom," from the viewpoint of the history of thought. Especially "The Political Function of Social Groups" by Tsuji Kiyoaki (Vol. II) is the pioneering work in relation to the theory of political process, and "Strategy of the Modern Politician" by Oka Yoshitake (Vol. II) marks the beginning of studies in political leadership. This book posed impressively the main problems the postwar political scientists should take up, and played a leading role for the development of this study.

011. Seijigaku Kôza 政治学講座 (Lectures on Political Science), 6 vols.
Ed. by Imanaka Tsuguma 今中次麿 et al.
Tokyo, Rironsha, 1955. Average 250p., 21cm.

Over fifty authors, mainly Marxists, collaborated in this series. Rejecting conventional commentator's attitude in political philosophy and vulgarized Pragmatism, the editors tries to take up such subjects as Political Principle (Vol. I & II), Political Thought (Vol. III & IV) and Political History (Vol. V & VI). For instance, the problem of parliamentary politics is treated in the articles on political influence, and that of pressure groups in the articles on political movements, and that of race in the articles on policy. This series is unique in that these and other problems are consistently discussed from the viewpoint of social history. This is a representative group study made in postwar Japan.

012. Iwanami Kôza Gendai Shisô 岩波講座「現代思想」(Iwanami Lecture Series on Contemporary Thought), 12 vols.
Ed. by Iwanami Shoten Henshû-bu 岩波書店編集部
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1956–57. 21cm.

The purpose of this series is to grasp and analyze modern thought, answering the questions: What age is the modern time?, how do men, races and nations live through this modern time, facing the turning point in world history after the two world wars in the first half of this century, the establishment of socialist states, the confrontation of the Two Worlds, and the formation of Asian-African groups? The important articles in the studies on Japanese political thought are as follows: "Reactionary Thought" by Maruyama Masao, "The Imperial System and Fascism" by Fujita Shôzô (also collected in *The Governing Principle of the Emperor State* q.v. 050) in *The Reactionary Thought* (Vol. V); those in *Mass and Freedom* (Vol. VI); "Japanese Thought" by Maruyama Masao (afterward collected in *Japanese Thought*, q.v. 176), "The Situation of Thought in Postwar Japan" by Tsurumi Shunsuke, and "Problem of the Imperial System" by Ishida Takeshi in *The Thought of Modern Japan* (Vol. XI).

II GENERAL STUDIES

1. METHODOLOGY

013. Seijigaku no Ninmu to Taishô 政治学の任務と対象 (Tasks and Objects of Political Science)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Ganshôdô Shoten, 1925. 543p., 23cm.

The author takes the position that in forming the political concepts, the essence of politics should be found in the organization or in the formation of mutual relations of social groups, without any theoretical premises of the concept of the state. Hence he says that politics means "direct and indirect behavior which organizes the combination and the cooperation between men into the higher order." From this point of view, he considers politics as an empirical science, and examines the old concepts of politics and the state. He then forms new concepts of "political society," and discusses its theoretical structure, its psychological bases and its history. Moreover, he treats the relation between politics and public administration and the problems of international politics. This is one of the representative works of modern political science by "The Lecture-Platform School" in the Taisho period.

014. Seijigaku Kenkyû—Onozuka Kyôju Zaishoku Nijûgo-nen Kinen—政治学研究 小野塚教授在職25年記念 (Studies on Politics) 2 vols.
Ed. by Yoshino Sakuzô 吉野作造
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1927. Vol. 1: 564p., Vol. 2: 493p., bibliog. 50p., 23cm.

This is a collection of articles by the disciples of Onozuka Kiheiji who was a professor of the Tokyo Imperial University and one of the pioneers in modern political science in Japan, celebrating the 25th anniversary of his appointment as professor. The contents are as follows: "Introduction to the Method of Political Science" (Part 1): "Essence of Politics" by Tozawa Tetsuhiko, "Political Science as a Science" by Hori Makoto, "Introduction to the Method of Political Science" by Sasa Hiroo; "Theory of the State and Its Policy" (Part 2): "A Comparative Study of Federalism" by Kawamura Matasuke, "Functions of the Modern State" by Rôyama Masamichi, "The Concept of Economical Policy in Political Science" by Imanaka Tsuguma; "International Politics" (Part 3): "A Reflection on Racism" by Kamikawa Hikomatsu, "Kant's Idea of International Politics" by Nambara Shigeru; "The History of Politics" (Part 4): "The Formation of Political Consciousness in the Modern History of Japan" by Yoshino Sakuzô, "The Rise of India as a Modern State" by Okudaira Takehiko, "The Meaning of the Ground in American History" by Takagi Yaseki; "The History of Political Thought" (Part 5): "English Revolution as Thought" by Matsudaira Narimitsu, "The Theory of Freedom of Thomas Hill Green" by Kawai Eijirô. Thirteen articles and reference books are collected in this book.

015. Seijigaku ni okeru Hôhô Nigenron 政治学における方法二元論 (Methodological Dualism in Political Science)
By Imanaka Tsuguma 今中次麿
Tokyo, Logos-sha, 1928. 371p., 22cm.

016. Nihon ni okeru Kindai Seijigaku no Hattatsu 日本に於ける近代政治学の発達 (Growth of Modern Political Science in Japan)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Jitsugyô no Nihonsha, 1949. 378p., ind. 9p., bibliog. 23p., 21cm.

Political scientists of postwar Japan faced problems of reestablishing political science in Japan and clarifying its backwardness. The author, who is considered a pioneer scholar in this field, published this book in order to reexamine the history of political thought of Japan after the Meiji period. This is a unique work which treats exclusively the modern Japanese history of political thought. It consists of five chapters. In the first chapter, the author considers the formation of modern political thinking and the commencement of the empirical study of politics in the beginning of the Meiji period, and in the second, he considers the works of two schools "The scholars of the theory of the state" and "The empirical researchers" in relation to the development of modern political science. In the third, he analyzes the controversies on the political concept and on the methodology from the latter period of the Taisho to the beginning of the Showa period. In the fourth, he treats both Marxist and Fascist political science. In the fifth, he discusses the problem of the reestablishment of political science, based upon a reconsideration of the past.

This work is reprinted in *Sôsho Meicho no Fukkô* (Series of Masterpieces, Perikansha, 1968) Vol. 7.

017. Seijigaku no Kiso-gainen—Gendai Seiji no Hôhôron-teki Kiso—政治学の基礎概念—現代政治の方法論的基礎 (Fundamental Concept of Political Science—Methodological Fundamentals in Modern Politics)
By Nagai Yônosuke 永井陽之助
Hokkaidô Daigaku Hô-gakubu 10-shûnen Kinen Hô-gaku Seiji-gaku Ronshû, 1960. 306–336p.

The author is one of the representative non-Marxist political scientists. His main intention is to construct the behavioral theoretical model of contemporary politics, applying the terminology of psychoanalysis and the communication system of cybernetics. This article is a work in which the author absorbs the fruit of American political science, and sets forth the methodological fundamentals of modern political science. He defines value, power and symbol as basic concepts of political science, and imagines the political world in their dynamic mutual relations.

2. POLITICAL THEORY

018. Seijigaku Taikô 政治学大綱 (A Grammar of Politics), 2 vols.
By Onozuka Kiheiji 小野塚喜平次

Tokyo, Hakubunkan, 1903. 164p., 178p., bibliog. 4p., 23cm.

This is a pioneering work which proposes to build a foundation of political science for modern Japan independent of German *Staatslehre*. "Introduction" (Chap. 1) looks into the quality of political science as a discipline. "Principle of the State" (Chap. 2) theoretically analyzes the quality, classification, and history of the state. "Principle of Policy" (Chap. 3), deals with the relation between politics and policy as a means to accomplish the purpose of the state, and tries to develop a theory of policy as a general applied theory. Chapter 3 is an important one in relation to later studies of a theory on the policy-making process.

019. Seijigaku Gairon 政治学概論 (An Introduction to Politics)
By Tozawa Tetsuhiko 戸沢鉄彦
Gendai Seijigaku Zenshû 1
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1930. 311p., 23cm.

This is an introduction to the basic thoughts of political science. In the first chapter, the author considers the history, the existing situation and the essence of political science. In the second, he analyzes the state and explains the relation between politics and the state. In the third, he looks into the essence of political phenomena and takes his positive position that politics is not peculiar to the state, but should be found in any active phenomenon, such as the government or management of a social group. Though the title of this book is "An Introduction . . .", he criticizes many popular views.

020. Shi-teki Yuibutsu Ron to Seiji-gaku 史的唯物論と政治学 (Historical Materialism and Political Science)
By Suzuki Yasuzô 鈴木安蔵
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1949. 257p., 21cm.

The author is a Marxist political scientist. The significance of this book lies in its being the first comprehensive work to treat the relation between historical materialism and political science in postwar Japan. The author's individuality is that he doesn't always restrict political science, based upon historical materialism, to the theory of the state, and that he accepts other political phenomena such as political parties or trade unions. The structure of this book is as follows; Chapter 1, Historical Materialism and Political Science. Chapter 2, Marxism Theory on the State and Democracy. Chapter 3, Democracy in the History of Political Thought of Modern Japan.

021. Nihon no Guntai 日本の軍隊 (Japanese Army)
By Iizuka Kôji 飯塚浩二
Tokyo, Tôdai Kyôdô Kumiai Shuppan-bu, 1950. 274p., 19cm.

This is the first study of the Japanese army from the viewpoint of cultural anthropological sociology as a clue in the study of Japanese culture. The editor tries to grasp the relation between the army and the society, and the principle of the organization in the army, especially the creed or the spiritual indoctrination, in relation to the general culture of the society. This book is mainly a group study in the form of a round table-talk by the editor Maruyama Masao, Minami Hiroshi and others who experienced army life.

022. Kenryoku no Junkan to Shôchô no Sentaku 権力の循環と象徴の選択
(The Rotation of Political Power and the Choice of Symbols)
By Oka Yoshisato 岡義達
Kokkagakkai Zasshi, 66–11 & 66–12 in one vol., Pp. 29–54
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1952. 21cm.

The author is a professor of political science of Tokyo University today. This article is incompleted written with compact and polished expressions to the highest degree. It is the first to discuss systematically the meaning of "Symbol" in politics in the Japanese political science after the war. The conceptional framework "The Rotation of Political Power," which the author formed, is a pioneering. The author makes a behavioral theoretical model of the contemporary political process from the viewpoint of the rotation of political power (the rotation of authority and policy) and the choice of symbols.

023. Seiji-teki Tôitsu no Riron 政治的統一の理論 (A Theory on Political Unity)
By Yoshitomi Shigeo 吉富重夫
Osaka Shiritsu Daigaku Hôgaku Sôsho, 6 大阪市立大学法学叢書 (Publications of the Faculty of Jurisprudence, Osaka City Univ. No. 6)
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1955. 314p., 22cm.

See also entry 175.

024. Seiji Kenryoku no Shomondai 政治権力の諸問題 (Problems of Political Power)
Koiwai Kiyoshi Kyôju Kanreki Kinen Rombunshû 小岩井浄教授還暦記念論文集 (Essays in Commemoration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of Prof. Koiwai Kiyoshi)
Ed. by Imanaka Tsuguma 今中次麿 et al.
Tokyo, Gôdô Shuppansha, 1958. 378p., bibliog. 8p., 22cm.

025. Ningen to Seiji 人間と政治 (Man and Politics)
Ed. by Maruyama Masao 丸山真男
Ningen no Kenkyû IV 人間の研究 (Studies on Man IV)
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1961. 208p., 22cm.

026. Gendai to Marukusushugi Seijigaku 現代とマルクス主義政治学 (Marxian Political Science in Our Time)
By Shibata Takayoshi 柴田高好
Tokyo, Gendai Shichôsha, 1962. 300p., 19cm.

027. Gendai Seiji to Seijigaku 現代政治と政治学 (Modern Politics and Political Science)
By Masumi Junnosuke 升味準之輔
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1964. 368p., 22cm.

028. Gendai Seijigaku Nyûmon 現代政治学入門 (Introduction to Modern Political Science)
Ed. by Shinohara Hajime 篠原一 & Nagai Yônosuke 永井陽之助

Yûhikaku Nyûmon Shirîzu 有斐閣入門シリーズ (Yuhikaku Introduction Series)
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1965. 210p., bibliog. 34p., ind. 11p., 19cm.

029. Seiji—Kojin to Tôgô 政治—個人と統合 (Politics: Individuals and Integration)
By Abe Hitoshi 阿部斉, Aruga Hiroshi 有賀弘 & Saitô Makoto 斉藤真
U P Sensho UP選書 (U P Libraries) 4.
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1967. 257p., bibliog. 7p., 18cm.

030. Nihon no Seiji Shakai 日本の政治社会 (Japanese Political Society)
By Watanuki Jôji 綿貫譲治
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1967. 251p., 19cm.

The author is a representative sociologist. In this book, he looks sharply into several problems of the political process of contemporary Japan, from the sociological point of view. For instance, he studies the potency of the Japanese political system, the diversification of political parties, the political instability, the political consciousness of each social class, and the behaviors of pressure groups. The distinguished quality of this book is to classify endogenous and exogenous conditions of the political system, based upon the theory of the political system by D. Easton and D. Almond, and to apply each condition to Japanese political realities.

031. Gendai Nihon no Seiji 現代日本の政治 (Politics in Modern Japan)
Ed. by Inoki Masamichi 猪木正道 & Kamikawa Nobuhiko 神川信彦
Kôza Nihon no Shôrai 講座 日本の将来 (Series: The Future of Japan) 2
Tokyo, Ushio Shuppansha, 1968. 369p., 22cm.

See also entry 451.

3. THEORY OF THE STATE

032. Gendai Kokka Hihan 現代国家批判 (Criticism of the Modern State)

By Hasegawa Manjirô (Nyozekan) 長谷川万次郎 (如是閑)
Kyoto, Kôbundô Shobô, 1921. 585p., 19cm.

This is a collection of fifteen articles which the author published in the magazines such as *Warera* and *Chûô Kôron* from 1919 to 1921. The subject of the first part is "State" and that of the second "Politics." The author considers the state as "System of Life" or "Reality of Life," and tries to develop "The Natural History of the State" against "The Mythology on the State." It is a pioneeing work for grasping politics as a factor in composing the social system, that is, the state, and to form a empirical concept in political sociology. *Nyozekan Chosakushû* (Collection of the Works of Hasegawa Nyozekan, Yôtokusha, 1948), Vol. I also contains these articles.

033. Tagen-teki Kokka Ron 多元的国家論 (Pluralistic Theory of the State)
By Nakajima Shigeri 中島重
Kyoto, Naigai Shuppan, 1922. 274p., 22cm.

This is the earliest introduction and study in Japan on the pluralistic theory of state and the guild socialism in England. With H. J. Laski and G. D. H. Cole as the central figures, the author discusses the value of "Pluralistic Theory of the State," and makes clear its position in the history of political theory. He not only introduces this theory but is in sympathy with it. This book consists of eight articles mainly concerning "The Confrontation of the Two Great Thoughts on the Essence of the State," "National Guilds and the Sovereignty of the State," and "The New Theory of the State in England."

034. Shakai to Kokka 社会と国家 (Society and State)
By Takada Yasuma 高田保馬
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1922. 277p., 23cm.

This is an article in which the author considers sociologically the relation between the state and society based upon his viewpoint of "The Pluralistic Theory of the Society." The author says that the state is also a partial society in the Community and that the general relation among the partial societies is "Competition." According to the author's expression, this view is based upon "Competition Theory of Community," influenced by MacIver and Laski. The author himself says that he is most influenced by Laski. This book consists of eight chapters in which Western theories are amply introduced.

035. Seiji no Shakaiteki Kiso 政治の社会的基礎 (Social Foundation of Politics)
By Ôyama Ikuo 大山郁夫
Tokyo, Dôjinsha Shoten, 1923. 484p., ind. 15p., 23cm.

This is a basic work establishing "Political Science as a Science" in the developments of modern political science in the Taisho period of Japan. The author treats the every political phenomenon as one of the social phenomena, and regards the pursuit of "The Law of the Society," which functions as a political phenomenon, as the task of "Political Science as a Science." From this point of view, he criticizes old political thoughts—for instance, the thought of constitutional state, that of the welfare state and cultural state—as ideal ones, based upon natural law. He lays stress on the necessity of social psychology in political science, struggles among social groups in social evolution, and their political implications. *Ôyama Ikuo Zenshû* (q.v. 110), Vol. I contains this work.

036. Kokka to Kaikyû 国家と階級 (The State and Class)
By Takada Yasuma 高田保馬
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1934. 369p., 23cm.

037. Kokka Kôzô Ron 国家構造論 (A Study on the Structure of the State)
By Odaka Tomoo 尾高朝雄
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1936. 535p., ind. 4p., 22cm.

This is one of the representative works of *Allgemeine Staatslehre* of Japan, the purpose of which is to consider only the theory of the general structure of the state. The author takes the position that "the state is a 'society', organized by 'law' and, at the same time, a community where 'political' movement is carried on beyond the law, so that the whole structure of the state should be systematically considered from the three viewpoints of society, law, and politics." Hence the author begins to consider the object and the recognition of the general theory of the state. In "The Essence of the State" (Part I), he analyzes those relations in each chapter, such as "Society and the State," "The Law and the State" and "Politics and the State," and in each chapter of the second part, he considers the problem of "The Existence of the State" and in the third part, the problem of "The Organization of the State."

038. Hôchi Kokka-ron 法治国家論 (A Study of the Legal State)
By Harada Kô 原田鋼
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1939. 467p., ind. 28p., 23cm.

039. Shukenron—Sono Tenkai to Ideorogî-sei—主権論—その展開とイデオロギー性 (A Study of Sovereignty: Its development and ideology)
By Harada Kô 原田鋼
Tokyo, Saikensha, 1947. 133p., 18cm. Revised ed. Tokyo, Komine Shoten, 1953. 185p., 19cm.

040. Kokka Ron 国家論 (A Study of the State)
By Shiga Yoshio 志賀義雄
Nauka Marukusushugi Kôza 10
Tokyo, Nauka Sha, 1949. 202p., 19cm.

At the time of publishing this book, the author was one of the members of the Political Bureau of the Central board of the Japan Communist Party. This is a collection of lectures in which the author develops the theory of the state for laborers from the viewpoint of Marxism. In "An Essay on Japan as a State" (Chap. 2), the author defines the essence of the prewar state power of Japan as "Imperial Military Fascism" which played the part of imperialistic bourgeoisie power. This very opinion induced the famous controversy with Kamiyama Shigeo, one of the members of the Central Board who defined it as a feudal absolute emperor system. But the author himself suppressed this book in 1950.

041. Kokka Kenryoku no Kôzô 国家権力の構造 (Structure of the State's Power)
By Hirano Yoshitaro 平野義太郎
Tokyo, Rironsha, 1954. 334p., ind. 8p., 22cm.

042. Kokka-aku—Sengo Sekinin wa Dare no Monoka 国家悪—戦後責任は誰のものか (Evil of the State)
By Ôkuma Nobuyuki 大熊信行
Tokyo, Chûo Kôronsha, 1957, 374p., 18 cm.

The author is an economist who was born in 1893. He could not carry through the criticism of Japanese capitalism in the prewar days, and committed himself to the theory of "Defense for Imperial Economy" under the theory of "National Polity." This is a volume of sharp self-criticism on the responsibility for the war. He criticizes, here, on his thinking in the war times when he discussed economics (A theory of reproduction of mankind), connected with the State which represented "Death." He now believes loyalty should be given to peace and the family which represent "Life." It might be said that this book shows the spiritual course of an intellectual who keenly accused "Evil of the State," based upon merciless self-examination.

043. Gendai Soshiki Ron 現代組織論 (A Theory of Modern Organization)
By Ishida Takeshi 石田雄
Tôdai Shakai Kagaku Kenkyûjo Kenkyû Sôsho No. 17
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1961. 250p., 21cm.

The author is an eminent political scientist in the history of Japanese political thought. This is a pioneering work in which he looks into the characteristics of modern political situation from the viewpoint of "Organization." The fundamental aspect lies in grasping an organization as a mutual relation between "The Process of Organization" and "The Process of Symbolization." He intends to theorize the contradictory unity of an organization, and to analyze the Japanese characteristics of the organizational situations. This book consists of the two parts: In the first part, he sets forth a general and fundamental theory concerning the modern organization, and in the second, he systematically describes the constellation of several organizations (pressure groups, political parties and minor groups) of contemporary Japan within the whole social context.

044. Kokka to Kakumei no Riron 国家と革命の理論 (Theory on the State and Revolution)
By Tsuda Michio 津田道夫
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1961. 358p., bibliog. 9p., 21cm.

4. SYSTEM

045. Minshusei Kikô no Kiso Genri 民主制機構の基礎原理 (Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Political System)
By Yabe Teiji 矢部貞治
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1949. 154p., 16cm.

046. Nihon no Kokkakôzô 日本の国家構造 (Structure of the Japanese State)
Ed. by Suzuki Yasuzô 鈴木安蔵
Seijigaku Kenkyû Sôsho 政治学研究叢書 (Library of Studies on Political Science) 9
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1957. 377p., bibliog. 13p., 22cm.

See also entry 451.

5. IMPERIAL SYSTEM, FASCISM, NATIONALISM, AND DICTATORSHIP

047. Tennôsei ni kansuru Rironteki Shomondai 天皇制に関する理論的諸問題 (Theoretical Problems of the Emperor System)
By Kamiyama Shigeo 神山茂夫

Tokyo, Minshu Hyôronsha, 1947. 246p., 18cm.

The book is a product of the Japanese Communist underground movement in 1939–40. Following the Comintern Thesis of 1932, the author takes the military despotism after the Manchurian Incident, not for Fascism, but for the consolidation of the absolute Emperor system, and explains the aftermath as a manifestation of the contradiction of "double Imperialism," militaristic feudal imperialism and *bourgeois* imperialism. With this book as a start, Shiga Yoshio-Kamiyama Shigeo controversy took place in regard to the definition of the power of the state.

048. Tokushû Tennôsei 特集 天皇制 (Special Edition: Emperor System)
Shisô「思想」(*Thought*) June 1952, No. 336
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1952. 116p., 21cm.

In the so-called period of reaction at the time of the effectuation of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, this book was compiled by the publisher, not simply to analyze the Emperor system as a regime, but to focatize its function. In addition to such monographs as "The Emperor's Constitutional Status" by Ukai N., "The Political Functions of the Emperor" by Hayashi S., and Imai S., "Ideological Character of the Emperor System" by Ishida T., "Psychological Background of the Emperor System" by Minami H., "The Relationship of the Emperor System with Japanese Thought" by Tsurumi S., and "The Emperor in the Occupation Policy" by Matsutani H., several comparative studies in the history of the Emperor system are also collected in this volume.

049. Tennôsei 天皇制 (The Emperor System)
By Inoue Kiyoshi 井上清
Tôdai Shinsho 東大新書 (New Books of the University of Tokyo Press) VI
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1953. 254p., 18cm.

This book consists of the papers presented at the "Symposium on Monarchism in Various Countries" held by the Society for Historiography right after the end of World War II, as well as such critical monographs on the Emperor system as "Japanese Police," "The Far Eastern War Tribunal and Imperial Responsibility" etc. The despotic suppression of the people by the system consisting of the Emperor and his bureaucratic machinery, and its relationship with militarism are depicted with historical examples, in contrast to the efforts of the people looking for freedom and their patriotism. The book gained wide reputation as one of the most elucidating on this subject.

050. Tennôsei Kokka no Shihai Genri 天皇制国家の支配原理 (The Governing Principles of the Emperor State)
By Fujita Shôzô 藤田省三
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1966. 196p., 21cm.

According to the author, the Emperor State was subject to the opposition and reconciliation of two contradictory principles: (1) the direct control of an authoritative government and (2) the communal order based upon the rural communities. The first essay with the title for the book explains the case in the formation of the Meiji Government. The second essay, "The Emperor System and Fascism" depicts the differences between the Fascist development of this Imperial State and Nazism. This book had a strong impact on the academic world at the time.

051. Nihon Fashizumu Hihan 日本ファシズム批判 (A Criticism of Japanese Fascism)
By Hasegawa Nyozekan 長谷川如是閑
Tokyo, Ôhata Shoten, 1932. 411p., 19cm.

052. Fashizumu Hihan ファシズム批判 (Criticism of Fascism)
By Kawai Eijirô 河合栄治郎
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1934. 524p., 19cm.

The above two books are representative criticisms of Fascism written by contemporary thinkers. Hasegawa's book is a collection of his political criticism of the events of the period 1929 to 1932. Therein the author interprets Fascism as a nationalistic drive for antimonopoly and anti-party politics inherent of a conventional middle class in decadence. This drive had a link with the Asian policy of the Japanese military circle of that time. Once having surpassed the demands of the *haute bourgeoisie*, it was gradually pulled back to the track of the *bourgeoisie* itself only to become an authorized Fascism.

Kawai's book consists of three essays written in 1933–34. While Hasegawa held a socialist point of view, Kawai attempts to criticize both Marxism and Fascism from the standpoint of idealistic liberalism. Kawai criticizes the unaccomplished *coup d'état* of the May 15 Incident in 1932 and its nationalistic motivation. Concerning the Takigawa Incident of 1933, the author defends academic freedom in universities and reexamines liberalism of the time.

053. Nihon Fashizumu to Gikai 日本ファシズムと議会 (Japanese Fascism and the Parliament)
By Maejima Shôzô 前島省三
Kyoto, Hôritsu Bunkasha, 1956. 573p., 22cm.

054. Tokushû Fashizumu 特集 ファシズム (Special Edition on Fascism)
Shisô 思想 (Thought), Nov. 1952, No. 341
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1952. 143p., bibliog. 29p., 21cm.

This edition was compiled with the intention of elucidating the characteristics of Fascism in history and making clear the danger of the current Fascist tendencies, while the revival of Neo-Fascism, particularly in America, after World War II being taken up to discussion. First the book analyzes the nature and ideology of German and Japanese Fascism in prewar days, its socio-psychological bases, its relationship to the labor movement, the lessons of the people's front movement against it, etc. Then N. Moskovska and others discuss the revival of Fascism, and Maruyama Masao tries to give a comprehensive explanation of prewar and postwar Fascism. A bibliography is appended.

055. Dokusai no Kenkyû 独裁の研究 (A Study of Dictatorship)

Ed. by Inoki Masamichi 猪木正道
Tokyo, Sôbunsha, 1957. 423p., 21cm.

An excellent joint study on dictatorship written by seven scholars in political science and history, most of them belonging to Kyoto University. Part I, Political Structure of Dictatorship, deals with the political system of the contemporary one-party states. Part II, Patterns of Dictatorship, includes examples from history such as the Medici Family in Renaissance Italy, the French Revolution and Bonapartism, Soviet Russia and the fall of Weimar Republic. Part III, Political Process of Dictatorship, analyzes its conditions, establishment and development in the dictatorships of Stalin and Hitler.

056. Kindai Nihon no Seiji Shidô—Seijika Kenkyû II—近代日本の政治指導—政治家研究 II—(Political Leadership in Modern Japan: Study of Politicians II)
Ed. by Shinohara Hajime 篠原一 & Mitani Taichirô 三谷太一郎
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1965. 532p., 22cm.

According to the editors, the development of Japan as a modern state is marked by more self-conscious efforts for modernization than in the West. They lay stress on the goal-oriented political leadership that guided Japan's modernization. From this point of view, the book, consisting of ten monographs, illuminates the political leadership in the turning point to modern Japan from the end of the Tokugawa shogunate to the Showa era. They are excellent in quality, rendering a new horizon for the study of modern political history of Japan.

III HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

1. SOURCE MATERIALS

a. Series

057. Meiji Bunka Zenshû 明治文化全集 (Collected Writings on Meiji Culture), 30 vols.
Ed. by Meiji Bunka Kenkyûkai 明治文化研究会
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1st ed. 24 vols. 1927–30, 3rd ed. 30 vols. 1967–. 22cm.

058. Gendai Nihon Shisô Taikei 現代日本思想大系 (Outline of Modern Japanese Thought), 35 vols.
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1963–68. 19cm.

059. Sengo Nihon Shisô Taikei 戦後日本思想大系 (Outline of Postwar Japanese Thought), 16 vols.
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1968–. 19cm.

060. Meiji Keimô Shisôshû 明治啓蒙思想集 (Collection of Enlightening Thoughts of the Meiji Era)
Ed. by Ôkubo Toshiaki 大久保利謙
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû 明治文学全集 (Collected Novels of the Meiji Era), Vol. 3
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1967. 436p., exposition 34p., bibliog. 11p., 2 photos, 23cm.

061. Meiji Seiji Shôsetsushû 明治政治小説集 (Collection of Political Novels in the Meiji Era), 2 vols.
Ed. by Yanagida Izumi 柳田泉
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû, Vols. 5 & 6

Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1966–67. Vol. 1 434p., exposition 7p., 2 photos; Vol. 2 476p., exposition 31p., 2 photos, 23cm.

062. Meiji Shakaishugi Bungakushû 明治社会主義文学集 (Collection of Socialistic Novels in the Meiji Era), 2 vols.
Ed. by Odagiri Susumu 小田切進
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû, Vols. 83 & 84
Tokyo Chikuma Shobô, 1965. Vol. 1:482p., exposition 32p., bibliog. 6p., 2 photos; Vol. 2:415p., exposition 28p., bibliog. 7p., 2 photos, 23cm.

063. Meiji Kiroku Bungakushû 明治記録文学集 (Collection of Reportage of the Meiji Era)
Ed. by Kanzaki Kiyoshi 神崎清
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû Vol. 96
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1967. 388p., exposition 41p., 2 photos, 23cm.

064. Meiji-shironshû 明治史論集 (Collection of Historical Essays Published during the Meiji Era) I
Ed. by Matsushima Eiichi 松島栄一
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû Vol. 77
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1965. 438p., exposition 23p., 2 photos, 23cm.

065. Kokkashugi Undô 国家主義運動 (Nationalist Movement) 2
Ed. by Takahashi Masae 高橋正衛
Gendaishi Shiryô 現代史資料 (Materials of Modern History) Vol. 5
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1964. 910p., exposition 42p., bibliog. 11p., 2 photos, 22cm.

b. Authors' Collected Works and Biographies

«The Late Shogunate (Bakumatsu)»

066. Aizawa Seishisai Shû 会沢正志斎集 (Collection of the Works of Aizawa Seishisai)
Ed. by Takasu Yoshijirô 高須芳次郎
Mitogaku Taikei (Collection of the Works of Mito School), Vol. 2
Tokyo, Mitogaku Taikei Kankôkai, 1941. 482p., bibliographical annotation 24p., 2 photos, 22cm.

067. Fujita Tôko Shû 藤田東湖集 (Collection of the Works of Fujita Tôko)
Ed. by Takasu Yoshijirô 高須芳次郎
Mitogaku Taikei (Collection of the Works of Mito School), Vol. 1
Tokyo, Mitogaku Taikei Kankôkai, 1940. 460p., bibliographical annotation 22p., 2 photos, 22cm.

068. Shôzan Zenshû 象山全集 (Complete Works of Sakuma Shôzan), 5 vols.
Ed. by Shinano Kyôikukai 信濃教育会
Nagano, Shinano Mainichi Shimbun, 1934–35. ind., photos, 23cm.

069. Sakuma Shôzan 佐久間象山
By Miyamoto Naka 宮本仲
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, first ed. 1932, enlarged ed. 1936, 862p., 13 photos, 23cm.

070. Yokoi Shônan Jyôkan: Denki-hen; Gekan: Ikô-hen 横井小楠 上巻伝記篇・下巻 遺稿篇 (Yokoi Shônan Vol. 1: Biography; Vol. 2: Posthumous Manuscripts)
Ed. by Yamazaki Seitô 山崎正董
Tokyo, Meiji Shoin, 1938. Vol. 1: 1281p., 2 illus., 1 photo; Vol. 2: 947p., 2 illus., 23cm.

071. Hashimoto Keigaku Zenshû 橋本景岳全集 (Complete Works of Hashimoto Keigaku), 2 vols.
Ed. by Keigakukai 景岳会
Tokyo, Keigakukai, 1939. Vol. 1: 849p., 7 photos; Vol. 2: 725p., ind. 54p., 4 photos, 23cm.

072. Yoshida Shôin Zenshû 吉田松陰全集 (Complete Works of Yoshida Shôin), 12 vols.
Ed. by Yamaguchi-ken Kyôikukai 山口県教育会
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1938–40. photo, 20cm.

«Western Impact and Nationalism»

073. Fukuzawa Yukichi Zenshû 福沢諭吉全集 (Complete Works of Fukuzawa Yukichi), 21vols.
Ed. by Keiô Gijuku 慶応義塾
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1958–64. ind. 218p., photos, 22cm.

074. Fukuzawa Yukichi Den 福沢諭吉伝 (Life of Fukuzawa Yukichi), 4 vols.
By Ishikawa Mikiaki 石河幹明
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1932. ind. 19p., photos, 23cm.

075. Fukuzawa Yukichi Senshû 福沢諭吉選集 (Selection of the Works of Fukuzawa Yukichi), 8 vols.
Ed. by Fukuzawa Yukichi Chosaku Hensankai 福沢諭吉著作編纂会
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1951–52. ind. 39p., photos, 19cm.

076. Nishi Amane Zenshû 西周全集 (Complete Works of Nishi Amane), 3 vols.
Ed. by Ôkubo Toshiaki 大久保利謙
Tokyo, Munetaka Shobô, 1960–66. photos, 22cm.

077. Teiken Taguchi Ukichi Zenshû 鼎軒田口卯吉全集 (Complete Works of Taguchi Ukichi), 8 vols.
Ed. by Teiken Taguchi Ukichi Zenshû Kankôkai 鼎軒田口卯吉全集刊行会
Tokyo, Teiken Taguchi Ukichi Zenshû Kankôkai, 1927–29. exposition, photos, 23cm.

078. Nakae Chômin Shû 中江兆民集 (Collection of the Works of Nakae Chômin)

Ed. by Hayashi Shigeru 林茂
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû Vol. 13
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1967. 438p., exposition 24p., bibliog. 13p., 2 photos, 23cm.

079. Bajô Ôi Kentarô Den 馬城大井憲太郎伝 (A Biography of Bajô Ôi Kentarô)
By Hirano Yoshitarô 平野義太郎
Nagoya, Fûbaisha, first ed. 1938, revised ed. 1968. 476+117p., 2 photos, 22cm.

080. Ueki Emori Nikki 植木枝盛日記 (Diary of Ueki Emori)
Ed. by Kôchi Shimbunsha 高知新聞社
Kôchi, Kôchi Shimbunsha, 1955. 412p., exposition 10p., 4 photos, 19cm.

081. Ono Azusa Zenshû 小野梓全集 (Complete Works of Ono Azusa), 2 vols.
Ed. by Nishimura Shinji 西村真次
Tokyo, Fuzanbô, 1936. Vol. 1: 508p., 2 photos; Vol. 2: 550p., 2 photos, 23cm.

082. Sohô Bunsen 蘇峰文選 (Selected Writings of Sohô)
Ed. by Kusano Shigematsu 草野茂松 & Namiki Sentarô 並木仙太郎
Tokyo, Min'yûsha, 1915. 1433p., 23cm.

083. Yamaji Aizan Shû 山路愛山集 (Collection of the Works of Yamaji Aizan)
Ed. by Ôkubo Toshiaki 大久保利謙
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû Vol. 35
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1965. 432p., exposition 22p., bibliog. 4p., 2 photos, 23cm.

084. Ônishi Hakase Zenshû 6—Shichô Hyôron—大西博士全集 第6巻—

思潮評論—(Complete Works of Dr. Ônishi Hajime Vol. 6 Criticism of Current Thought)
By Ônishi Hajime 大西祝
Tokyo, Keiseisha, first ed. 1904; revised ed. 1927. 645p., 20cm.

085. Kuga Katsunan Zenshû 陸羯南全集 (Complete Works of Kuga Katsunan), 8 vols.
Ed. by Nishida Masatoshi 西田正寿 & Uete Michiari 植手通有
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1968—. exposition 17p., 9 photos, 23cm.

086. Miyake Setsurei Shû 三宅雪嶺集 (Collection of the Works of Miyake Setsurei)
Ed. by Yanagida Izumi 柳田泉
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû Vol. 33
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1967. 423p., exposition 16p., 2 photos, 23cm.

087. Chogyû Zenshû 4 樗牛全集 第4巻—時論及び思索—(Complete Works of Takayama Chogyû Vol. 4)
Ed. by Anezaki Masaharu 姉崎正治
Tokyo, Hakubunkan, 1915. 914p., 18cm.

«Socialism»

088. Kôtoku Shûsui Zenshû 幸徳秋水全集 (Complete Works of Kôtoku Shûsui), 11 vols.
Ed. by Kôtoku Shûsui Zenshû Henshû Iinkai 幸徳秋水全集編集委員会
Tokyo, Meiji Bunken, 1968—. exposition, photos, 19cm.

089. Sakai Toshihiko Zenshû 堺利彦全集 (Complete Works of Sakai Toshihiko) 6 vols.
Supervised by Yamakawa Hitoshi 山川均 et al.
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1933. exposition, photos, 20cm.

090. Kinoshita Naoe Chosakushû 木下尚江著作集 (Collection of the Works

of Kinoshita Naoe), 18 vols.
Tokyo, Meiji Bunken, 1968—. photos, 19cm.

091. Katayama Sen Chosakushû 片山潜著作集 (Collection of the Works of Katayama Sen), 3 vols.
Ed. by Katayama Sen Seitan Hyakunen Kinenkai 片山潜生誕百年記念会
Tokyo, Kawade Shobô Shinsha, 1959–60. exposition, bibliog. 35p., photos, 22cm.

092. Jiden 自伝 (An Autobiography)
By Katayama Sen 片山潜
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1954. 377p., 1 photo, 17cm.

093. Shakai Shugisha to naru made 社会主義者となるまで (How I Became a Socialist)
By Abe Isoo 安部磯雄
Tokyo, Meizensha, 1947. 240p., 1 photo. 19cm.

094. Warawa no Hanshôgai 妾の半生涯 (My Autobiography) (1904)
By Fukuda (Kageyama) Hideko 福田 (景山) 英子
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1958. 96p., exposition, 22p., 15cm.

095. Ôsugi Sakae Zenshû 大杉栄全集 (Complete Works of Ôsugi Sakae), 14 vols.
By Ôsugi Sakae 大杉栄
Tokyo, Gendai Shichôsha, 1964–66. photo, 19cm.

096. Yamakawa Hitoshi Zenshû 山川均全集 (Complete Works of Yamakawa Hitoshi)
By Yamakawa Hitoshi 山川均
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1966—. photo, 22cm.

097. Yamakawa Hitoshi Jiden 山川均自伝 (Autobiography of Yamakawa Hitoshi)
Ed. by Yamakawa Kikue 山川菊栄 & Sakisaka Itsurô 向坂逸郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1961. 480p., exposition 8p., 19cm.

098. Kanson Jiden 寒村自伝 (Autobiography of Arahata Kanson), 2 vols.
By Arahata Kanson 荒畑寒村
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1965. Vol. 1: 276p., photo 4p.; Vol. 2: 292p., photo 4p., 19cm.

099. Jijoden 自叙伝 (An Autobiography), 2 vols.
By Ishikawa Sanshirô 石川三四郎
Tokyo, Rironsha, 1956. Vol. 1: 223p., photo 4p.; Vol. 2: 242p., photo 4p., 18cm.

100. Aru Shakai Shugisha no Hansei ある社会主義者の半生 (Half a Lifetime of a Socialist)
By Suzuki Mosaburô 鈴木茂三郎
Tokyo, Bungei Shunjûsha, 1958. 263p., 20cm.

«Christianity»

101. Uchimura Kanzô Zenshû 内村鑑三全集 (Complete Works of Uchimura Kanzô), 20 vols.
Ed. by Suzuki Toshio 鈴木俊郎 et al.
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1932–33. photo, 20cm.

102. Uchimura Kanzô Shinkô Chosaku Zenshû 内村鑑三信仰著作全集 (Complete Collection of Religious Writings of Uchimura Kanzô), 25 vols.
Ed. by Yamamoto Taijirô 山本泰次郎
Tokyo, Kyôbunkan, 1962–66. chronology 83p., ind. 714p., photos, 19cm.

103. Uemura Zenshû 植村全集 (Complete Works of Uemura Masahisa)

By Uemura Masahisa 植村正久
Tokyo, Uemura Zenshû Kankôkai, 1931–34. photos, 20cm.

104. Uemura Masahisa Chosakushû 植村正久著作集 (Collection of the Works of Uemura Masahisa), 7 vols.
By Uemura Masahisa 植村正久
Tokyo, Shinkyô Shuppansha, 1966–67. photos, 20cm.

105. Uemura Masahisa to sono Jidai 植村正久と其の時代 (Uemura Masahisa and His Time), 6 vols.
By Saba Wataru 佐波亘
Tokyo, Kyôbunkan, 1937–41. supplement 141p., ind. 68p., photos, 23cm.

106. Kozaki Zenshû 小崎全集 (Complete Works of Kozaki Hiromichi), 8 vols.
By Kozaki Hiromichi 小崎弘道
Tokyo, Kozaki Zenshû Kankôkai, 1938–39. photos, 20cm.

«Democratic Thought after Taisho Period»

107. Onozuka Kiheiji 小野塚喜平治
Ed. by Nambara Shigeru 南原繁 et al.
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1963. 430p., 1 photo, 21cm.

108. Yoshino Sakuzô Hakase Minshushugi Ronshû 吉野作造博士民主主義論集 (Collected Works on Democracy by Yoshino Sakuzô), 8 vols.
By Yoshino Sakuzô 吉野作造
Tokyo, Shin Kigensha, 1946. 19cm.

109. Aru Kokoro no Jijoden ある心の自叙伝 (Autobiography)
By Hasegawa Nyozekan 長谷川如是閑
Tokyo, Asahi Shimbunsha, 1950. 389p., 5 photos, 19cm.

110. Ôyama Ikuo Zenshû 大山郁夫全集 (Collected Works of Ôyama Ikuo),

5 vols.
By Ôyama Ikuo 大山郁夫
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1947–49. 21cm.

111. Kawai Eijirô Zenshû 河合栄治郎全集 (Complete Works of Kawai Eijirô), 23 vols. and 1 supplemental vol.
By Kawai Eijirô 河合栄治郎
Tokyo, Shakai Shisôsha, 1967–69. photos, 22cm.

112. Yanaihara Tadao Zenshû 矢内原忠雄全集 (Complete Works of Yanaihara Tadao), 29 vols.
By Yanaihara Tadao 矢内原忠雄
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1963–65. 19cm.

«Ultra-nationalism»

113. Kita Ikki Chosakushû 北一輝著作集 (Collection of the Works of Kita Ikki), 2 vols.
By Kita Ikki 北一輝
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1959. Vol. 1: 435p., exposition 7p., 2 photos; Vol. 2: 421p., exposition 11p., 4 photos, 22cm.

114. Sanjûsan-nen no Yume 三十三年の夢 (A Dream of Thirty-three Years) (1926)
By Miyazaki Tôten 宮崎滔天
Tokyo, Bungei Shunjûsha, 1943. 291p., exposition 51p., 1 photo. 21cm.

C. Principal Works of the Time

115. Shinsei Taii 真政大意 (Outline of Good Government) (1870)
By Katô Hiroyuki 加藤弘之
Meiji Bunka Zenshû (q.v. 057), Jiyû-minken-hen, Pp. 85–108.

116. Hyakuichi Shinron 百一新論 (A New System of Philosophy) (1874)

By Nishi Amane 西周
Nishi Amane Zenshû (q.v. 076) Vol. 1, Pp. 227–290; Meiji Bunka Zenshû (q.v. 057) Vol. 15, Pp. 243–269.

117. Kokutai Shinron 国体新論 (A New Theory of National Polity) (1874)
By Katô Hiroyuki 加藤弘之
Meiji Bunka Zenshû (q.v. 057), Jiyû-minken-hen, Pp. 109–126.

Of all the thinkers of early Meiji enlightenment, the author was the most energetic in bringing about the modernization of the political system, though his vision was only circumscribed on political systems. In this book, he expounds his theory of the ideal state, and maintains that the state should protect the right and freedom of the people and at the same time increase their interest. His *Shinsei Taii* (Outline of Good Government, 1870) follows the same line of thought, whereas after the publication of *Jinken Shinsetsu* (A New Theory on Human Rights, 1882) he held a position to negate the doctrine of inherent human rights.

118. Bummei-ron no Gairyaku 文明論之概略 (An Outline of Civilization)
By Fukuzawa Yukichi 福沢諭吉
Fukuzawa Yukichi Zenshû 福沢諭吉全集 (Complete Works of Fukuzawa Yukichi), Vol. 4
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1959. 1–212pp., 22cm. (Iwanami Bunko series, 1962. 265p., exposition 36p., 15cm.)

This book is the chef d'oeuvre of Fukuzawa Yukichi, modern Japan's most eminent thinker, and in it his purview of civilization and history, and his critique of the traditional culture of Japan are eloquently stated. He maintains that Japan should try to import Western culture for the time being, but she should import not simply its external manifestations, but also the very spirit of it. Civilization implies the progress of knowledge and virtue, but with the increasing complexity of society, knowledge comes to be more important. The progress of history can be achieved only by the dissemination of knowledge among the people in general. In Japan, the author states, intellectual progress of the populace was hindered by the unilateral character of the ruling authority and the monolithic view of values in the tradition.

119. Nihon Kaika Shôshi 日本開化小史 (A Short History of Civilization in Japan) (1877–82)
By Taguchi Ukichi 田口卯吉
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1934. 252p., exposition 14p., 3 photos, 15cm.

120. Kokken Hanron 国憲汎論 (General Studies in Constitutions) (1882–85)
Ed. by Meiji Bunka Kenkyûkai 明治文化研究会
Meiji Bunka Zenshû (q.v. 057) Vol. 28
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1968. 436p., 1 photo, 22cm.

121. Jinken Shinsetsu 人権新説 (A New Theory on Human Rights: Refutation against Fundamental Human Right) (1882)
By Katô Hiroyuki 加藤弘之
Meiji Bunka Zenshû (q.v. 057), Jiyû-minken-hen, Pp. 353–388.

122. Tempu Jinkenron 天賦人権論 (Vindication of Natural Right) (1883)
By Baba Tatsui 馬場辰猪
Meiji Bunka Zenshû (q.v. 057), Jiyû-minken-hen, Pp. 436–461.

123. Tempu Jinkenben 天賦人権辨 (Vindication of Natural Right) (1883)
By Ueki Emori 植木枝盛
Meiji Bunka Zenshû (q.v. 057), Jiyû-minken-hen, Pp. 463–482.

124. Shôrai no Nihon 将来の日本 (The Future of Japan) (1886)
By Tokutomi Sohô 徳富蘇峰
Gendai Nihon Shisô Taikei (q.v. 058), Vol. 4, Pp. 140–256.

In the 20's of the Meiji era (1887–1896), the author was a champion of the progressives, though he later veered towards ultra-nationalism. The present book is a good example of the early work of this advocate of "democracy." Under the influence of H. Spencer's philosophy of history, he traces out the progress of "The General Trend of the World" from "The Militant Society" towards "The Industrial Society," and argues that such a course of development is possible for the Japan of the future if she adapts herself to the trend. A comparable work produced by the author at this period is *Shin Nihon no Seinen* (The Youth of the New Japan, 1887).

125. Seikyô Shinron 政教新論 (New Theory on Politics and Morals) (1886)
By Kozaki Hiromichi 小崎弘道
Tokyo, Keiseisha, 1886. 120p., 19cm.

126. Nihon Dôtokuron 日本道徳論 (Essays on Japanese Morals) (1887)
By Nishimura Shigeki 西村茂樹
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1935. 105p., exposition 15p., 16cm.

127. San Suijin Keirin Mondô 三酔人経綸問答 (Conversations between Three Intoxicated Men on the Question of Government) (1887)
By Nakae Chômin 中江兆民
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1965. 266p., 15cm.

The author was one of the leading theorists of the Peoples' Right Movement, and this is a work written in 1887, a year which witnessed the decisive decline of the movement. It takes the form of a conversation between three characters: Mr. Western Gentleman (a democrat); Mr. Japanese Hero (Machiavellist); and Mr. South Seas (a practical man), and debates the problem of the manner in which Japan must progress. Thanks to this book, we can vividly understand just how deep Chômin's interpretation of the political realities of the time was (as opposed to other thinkers of the same school), and can evaluate the difficulties which faced the Japanese democratic movement in those days.

128. Kempô Gikai 憲法義解 (Commentary of the Imperial Constitution) (1889)
By Itô Hirobumi 伊藤博文
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1940. 177p., exposition 10p., 15cm.

This was composed as an explanatory statement which was amended when the draft of the Imperial Constitution and the Imperial House Law were discussed. It is not so much the private work of Itô Hirobumi, as an official commentary on the two laws. In this book, the absolute power of the Emperor is emphasized according to the principle of so-called National Polity, but on the other hand, constitutional ideas are also discussed to a certain degree in order to restrict the power by the constitution. These two aspects are put together by the theory of the organic state. It is safely said that the former aspect is succeeded to by the interpretation of Hozumi Yatsuka and Uesugi Shinkichi, whereas the latter aspect by that of Minobe Tatsukichi.

129. Kinji Seiron Kô 近時政論考 (Reflections on Contemporary Political Thought) (1891)
By Kuga Katsunan 陸羯南
Kuga Katsunan Zenshû (q.v. 085), Vol. 1, Pp. 3–27.

The author was one of the so-called nationalists of the Meiji era, and among modern Japanese political thinkers his greatest affinity is with Edmund Burke's "conservatism." This work is a compilation of three separate treatises: the first of these is "Reflections on Contemporary Political Thought," which traces the vicissitudes of political ideas after the Meiji Restoration, the second piece, entitled "Reflections on the Present Constitution," traces out the transformations in the constitutional system since the Restoration, and is a good guide to his own assessment of the Imperial Constitution: the third part, "What is Liberalism?", gives an excellent picture of his attitude towards it. Besides, of his compilation of two treaties: "*Principle of Politics* and *International Politics*" (1893), the section on *International*

Politics attempts to systematize international political dynamism. In this respect it is of great significance in the history of political science.

130. Chokugo Engi 勅語衍義 (A Commentary on the Imperial Rescript on Education) (1891)
By Inoue Tetsujirô 井上哲次郎
Kyôiku Chokugo Kampatsu Kankei Shiryôshû Vol. 3, Pp. 227–292.
Tokyo, Kokumin Seishin Bunka Kenkyûjo, 1939. 22cm.

131. Shin-nihonshi 新日本史 (History of New Japan) (1891–92)
By Takegoshi Yosaburô 竹越与三郎
Meiji Bungaku Zenshû Vol. 77, Part I, Pp. 3–225.
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 22cm.

132. Gensei oyobi Kokusairon 原政及国際論 ('Principle of Politics' & 'International Politics') (1893)
By Kuga Katsunan 陸羯南
Kuga Katsunan Zenshû (q.v. 085) Vol. 1, Pp. 123–214.

133. Kyôsha no Kenri no Kyôsô 強者の権利の競争 (The Struggle for the Rights of the Strongest) (1893)
By Katô Hiroyuki 加藤弘之
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1942. 196p., exposition 124p., 2 photos, 19cm.

134. Kenkenroku 蹇蹇録 (Kenkenroku—Memoirs of the Sino-Japanese War—) (1895)
By Mutsu Munemitsu 陸奥宗光
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1933. 300p., 1 fig., 15cm.

135. Nihon no Kasôshakai 日本之下層社会 (The Lower Classes of Japan) (1899)
By Yokoyama Gennosuke 横山源之助

Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1949. 339p., exposition 8p., 15cm.

136. Nijusseiki no Kaibutsu Teikokushugi 廿世紀の怪物 帝国主義 (Imperialism: Monster of the Twentieth Century) (1901)
By Kôtoku Shûsui 幸徳秋水
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1952. 93p., exposition 12p., 15cm.

In the early years of the 20th Century, imperialism was advancing on all fronts all over the world, not excepting Japan. The socialism of the Meiji era was motivated by pacifism and criticism toward imperialism as its maximum momentum: This work may well be termed a true representative of Meiji era socialism. The author defines imperialism as a policy based on bilateral principles of patriotism (according to his terminology, an animal instinct) and militarism. He declares that the negation of the two can be accomplished only by socialism.

137. Tôyô no Risô 東洋の理想 (The Ideals of the East, with Special Reference to the Art of Japan) (1903)
By Okakura Tenshin 岡倉天心
Gendai Nihon Bungaku Zenshû 現代日本文学全集 (Anthology of Contemporary Japanese Literature), Vol. 51, Pp. 283–341.
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1958. 22cm.

The well-known slogan "Asia is one" is stated for the first time by this book, which was published in English in 1903, just before the Russo-Japanese War. In it the author outlines the individuality and traditions of Asia from the aesthetic viewpoint, and emotionally appeals for its political independence and integrity. Certain aspects of Tenshin's ideas were later utilized in the context of the "Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," but even today his ideas on the furtherance of civilization, Japan's mission in the world, and his critique of contemporary culture possess some power of attraction.

138. Kokutairon oyobi Junsei Shakaishugi 国体論及び純正社会主義 (An

Essay on National Polity and Pure Socialism) (1906)
By Kita Ikki (Kazuteru) 北一輝
Kita Ikki Chosakushû 北一輝著作集 (Collected Works of Kita Ikki), Vol. 1
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1959. 435p., exposition 7p., 2 pls., 22cm.

This book is an early work of the author who later became one of the leading theorists of the Fascist movement in Japan. He insisted upon a form of National Socialism in line with the theory of the "organic state," which was based upon the laws of biological evolution, and from such a viewpoint he criticizes the idea of Kokutai by contemporary political scientists. For this reason the book was banned, but there is no denying that in his theory of the organic state, one can see an embryonic form of the ultra-nationalist ideas of the following years. His *Nihon Kaizô Hôan Taikô* (q.v. 145), written in 1919, became a sort of Bible for certain Fascist-minded young officers.

139. Jiyûtôshi 自由党史 (History of *Jiyûtô*, Liberal Party) (1910)
Supervised by Itagaki Taisuke 板垣退助; Revised by Tôyama Shigeki 遠山茂樹 & Satô Masaaki 佐藤誠朗
Iwanami Bunko Series, 3 vols.
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1957–58. Vol. 1: 366p., 1 photo; Vol. 2: 410p., Vol. 3: 428p., exposition 23p., 15cm.

140. Uesugi Hakushi tai Minobe Hakushi Saikin Kempô Ron 上杉博士対美濃部博士 最近憲法論 (Recent Controversy on the Constitution between Dr. Uesugi and Dr. Minobe)
Ed. by Hoshijima Nirô 星島二郎
Tokyo, Shinseidô, 1913. 486p., 23cm.

With the publication in 1911 of Uesugi's *Kokumin Kyôiku Teikoku Kempô Kôgi* (Popular Discourses on the Imperial Constitution) and that of Minobe's *Kempô Kôwa* (Lectures on the Constitution) in 1912, a great debate ensued between Uesugi, who interpreted the Constitution as being consonant with national polity, and Minobe, who tried to interpret it in as constitutional a way as possible. This book consists of 10 articles of Uesugi and Minobe as well as 6 articles by others who participated in the great controversy. As a result, we are able to grasp the outlines of the two great schools of thought regarding the interpretation of the Meiji Constitution.

141. Bimbô Monogatari 貧乏物語 (Essays on Poverty) (1917)
By Kawakami Hajime 河上肇
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1947. 191p., 15cm.

142. Taisho Seikyokushi-ron 大正政局史論 (Studies of the Political Situation of the Early Taisho Period)
By Tokutomi Sohô (Iichirô) 徳富蘇峰 (猪一郎)
Tokyo, Min'yûsha, 1916. chronology 11p., 23cm.

143. Kensei no Hongi o toite sono Yûshû no Bi o Nasu no Michi o Ronzu 憲政の本義を説いて其有終の美を済すの途を論ず (Clarification of the Significance of Constitutional Government and the Way of Its Effective Realization)
By Yoshino Sakuzô 吉野作造
Yoshino Sakuzô Hakase Minshushugi Ronshû (q.v. 108) Vol. 1, Pp. 1–130.

In the days of World War I, the movement called Taisho Democracy flourished under the influence of the rise of the world-wide democratic trend. The author was one of the representative controversialists. This article, which appeared in the magazine *Chûôkôron* for January in 1916, is an epoch-making one exemplifying Taisho Democracy. Here he insists that as far as the government was based on the Constitution, politics should be carried out for the people and by the people, though the sovereign power rested with the Emperor. He called this thought "*Mimpon Shugi*" (Principle of the People's Government for the People). This became a password in Taisho Democracy movements.

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See also entry 308.

144. Gendai Kokka Hihan 現代国家批判 (Criticism of the Modern State) (1921)
By Hasegawa Nyozekan 長谷川如是閑
Nyozekan Chosakushû 如是閑著作集 (Collected Works of Nyozekan), Vol. 1
Nara, Yôtokusha, 1948. 262p., 19cm.

145. Nihon Kaizô Hôan Taikô 日本改造法案大綱 (Outline of a Reform Program for Japan) (1919)
By Kita Ikki 北一輝
Kita Ikki Chosakushû (q.v. 113), Vol. 2, Pp. 215–407.

146. Musan Kaikyû no Seiji Undô 無産階級の政治運動 (The Political Movement of the Proletariat)
By Yamakawa Hitoshi 山川均
Kyoto, Kôseikaku, 1924. 360p., 19cm.

This is a collection of articles which the author published from 1922 to 1924. Criticizing the syndicalism which was popular in those days, he argues that the attitude of denying politics should be changed into the movement of the political confrontation, and that the social movement of the proletariat should be developed as a mass-movement instead of being led by a few advanced-guards. This is a work at the time when the author accepted the Communist International of the time instead of syndicalism, and had great influence on the later socialist movement.

147. Riron Tôsô 理論闘争 (Theoretical Struggle)
By Hôjô Kazuo 北條一雄
Tokyo, Hakuyôsha, 1926. 226p., 23cm.

148. Hôkô Tenkan 方向転換 (Transformation of Proletarian Movement)
By Hôjô Kazuo 北條一雄

Tokyo, Hakuyôsha, 1927. 162p., 23cm.

Fukumoto Kazuo (Hôjô Kazuo is his pen name) had a great theoretical effect on the communist movement from 1926 to 1927. These two books are collections of twelve articles, published between 1925 and 1926. Here he criticizes the theories of Yamakawa Hitoshi and others who had led the leftist movement, as an eclecticism or a trade-unionism. He discusses the urgent needs of the time as being both the concentration of the conscious advance-guard and the theoretical struggles before the concentration. Fukumoto also published *Shakai no Kôsei—narabini Henkaku no Katei* (The Process of Formation and Change in Society, Hakuyôsha, 1926), in which he discussed the mutual relations among economic, political, and ideological factors in society, and the process of their change, in terms of dialectical materialism.

149. Gendai Nihon Burujoajî no Seiji-teki Chii 現代日本ブルジョアジーの政治的地位 (Political Position of the Modern Japanese Bourgeoisie)
By Inomata Tsunao 猪俣津南雄
Tokyo, Nansô Shoin, 1927. 140p., 19cm.

150. Jichi Mimpan 自治民範 (The System of Natural Government)
By Gondô Seikyô 権藤成卿
Tokyo, Heibonsha, 1927. 590p., 22cm.

In the movement of Japanese ultra-nationalism, the agriculture-first principle was an important factor. The author had great influence on the young officers who led the Japanese fascist movement. This book is his main work and best arranged one. His notion of self-government implies not only the ordinary conception of self-government but also the mode of naturally governed state. In this, he argued that the state should be established under the agricultural order against the bureaucratic government and the state should be governed, based upon "natural order."

151. Kokka Tetsugaku 国家哲学 (Philosophy of Nation) (1929)

By Mitani Takamasa 三谷隆正
Mitani Takamasa Zenshû 三谷隆正全集 (Complete Works of Mitani Takamasa) Vol. 3, Pp. 1–136.
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1965. 20cm.

152. Nihon Aikoku Kakushin Hongi 日本愛国革新本義 (Fundamental Principles of the Patriotic Reform of Japan) (1932)
By Tachibana Kôzaburô 橘孝三郎
Gendaishi Shiryô (q.v. 065), Vol. 5, Part 2, Pp. 47–92.

153. Nihon Kempôgaku no Seitan to Hatten 日本憲法学の生誕と発展 (Origins and Development of Japanese Constitutional Studies)
By Suzuki Yasuzô 鈴木安蔵
Tokyo, Sôbunkaku, 1934. 234p., 23cm.

154. Kokutai no Hongi 国体の本義 (Essentials of the National Polity)
Ed. by Mombushô 文部省
Tokyo, Naikaku Insatsukyoku, 1937. 156p., 21cm.

After the so-called "The Affair of the Emperor-as-an-Organ Theory" in 1935, the movement of the clarification of the fundamental concept of the national polity arose. The Ministry of Education edited this book for clarification. It consists of two parts. The first part gives an account on the special process of the founding of the empire, the divinity of the emperor, and the loyalty and harmony of the people, as the characteristics of the national polity. The second explains in what way the national polity reveals itself in various fields. The description is not always realistic, but this is not fanatic a work as that of *Shimmin no Michi* (The Way of Subjects) which was later published by the same ministry.

155. Kokka to Shûkyô 国家と宗教 (Religion and the State)
By Nambara Shigeru 南原繁
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1942. 276p., 22cm.

This is a 4-part work which discusses the relationship between

Religion and the State in the history of Western political thought. The author claims that: The question of the State depends basically on one's *Weltanschauung* in relation to cultural and spiritual matters, and cannot be considered in separation from the question of religion. He deals with the ideals of Plato, Primitive Christianity, Kant and Nazis, and through his elucidation of Western spirit he attempts to construct his personal *Weltanschauung*, while at the same time he sharply criticizes the Nazi "Apotheosis of the State" as a corruption of Western ideals. Through this book we can see the scathing criticisms leveled at Nazism and Japanese Fascism by a contemporary thinker.

2. STUDIES

a. Series and General Studies

156. Kindai Nihon Shisôshi Kôza 近代日本思想史講座 (Lecture Series on the History of Modern Japanese Thought), 8 vols. and supplement 1 vol.
Ed. by Itô Sei 伊藤整, Ienaga Saburô 家永三郎 et al.
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1959–. 22cm.

Of the projects in dealing with modern Japanese thought, this series is the largest in scale and most comprehensive. The first volume gives a chronologically arranged general view. The others are arranged respectively according to the subjects and written by several authors each describing the developments in literature, history, social science, etc. The third volume gives the patterns of thought inherent in the ideological factions in contemporary Japan; volumes 4 and 5 analyze the functional reference between the ideologies and thinkers who committed themselves to them, Vol. 4 describing the characteristics and structure of thought of Japanese intelligentsia as one social layer and Vol. 5 the responses and interactions of ideas between the leaders and the led. Volumes 6–8 cover the crucial issues which beset modern Japan, viz. "People and the Environment," "Modernization and Tradition," and "Japan in the World." Volume 2, which is intended to analyze the establishment and development of the idea of the orthodoxy of Emperor's System and various disbelieving elements either expelled from it or revolting against it, has not yet been published.

157. Kindai Nihon Shisôshi Taikei 近代日本思想史大系 (Outline of History of Modern Japanese Thought), 8 vols.
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1968–. ind. 22cm.

158. Kindai Nihon Shisôshi 近代日本思想史 (History of Modern Japanese Thought), 4 vols.
Ed. by Tôyama Shigeki 遠山茂樹, Yamazaki Masakazu 山崎正一 & Ôi Tadashi 大井正
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1956–57. Chronology, ind., bibliog., 19cm.

159. Kindai Nihon no Shisôka 近代日本の思想家 (Modern Japanese Thinkers)
Ed. by Sakisaka Itsurô 向坂逸郎
Tokyo, Wakôsha, 1954. 283p., 19cm.

160. Nihon no Shisôka 日本の思想家 (Japanese Thinkers), 3 vols.
Ed. by Asahi Journal Henshûbu 朝日ジャーナル編集部
Tokyo, Asahi Shimbunsha, 1962–63. 19cm.

161. Nihon Shakaishugi Bunken Kaisetsu 日本社会主義文献解説 (Annotated Bibliography of Works on Japanese Socialism)
Ed. by Watanabe Yoshimichi 渡部義通 & Shioda Shôbei 塩田庄兵衛
Tokyo, Ôtsuki Shoten, 1958. 339p., ind. 31p., 2 photos, 22cm.

162. Kindai Shisô no Keisei 近代思想の形成 (Formation of Modern Japanese Thought)
Ed. by Meiji Shiryô Kenkyû Renrakukai 明治史料研究連絡会
Meiji Shiryô Kenkyû Sôsho 明治史料研究叢書 (Series on Meiji Historical Materials), Vol. 2
Tokyo, Ochanomizu Shobô, 1959. 282p., 19cm.

163. Minkenron kara Nashionarisumu e 民権論からナショナリズムへ
(From Popular Rights to Nationalism)
Ed. by Meiji Shiryô Kenkyû Renrakukai 明治史料研究連絡会
Meiji Shiryô Kenkyû Sôsho, Vol. 4
Tokyo, Ochanomizu Shobô, 1957. 290p., chronology 8p., 19cm.

164. Gendai Nihon no Shisô—Sono Itsutsu no Uzu—現代日本の思想—その五つの渦—(Thought in Contemporary Japan: Its Five Vortices)
By Kuno Osamu 久野収 & Tsurumi Shunsuke 鶴見俊輔
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1956. 229p., ind. 4p., 18cm.

In contrast to the conventional attitude in dealing with thought or philosophy as digest of imported foreign philosophy or as systematic thinking of the west, the authors chose five principal currents of thought which gave considerable influences to contemporary Japan and analyzed their relevance to the actual life of the people. These are: 1) Japanese Idealists—The Shirakaba School; 2) Japanese Materialists—The Japan Communist Party; 3) Japanese Pragmatists—The "Movement motivated by narrating the reality of life (*Seikatsu Tsuzurikata Undô*)"; 4) Japanese Ultra-Nationalists—the Ideology of the Showa Reform; and 5) Japanese Existentialists—The Postwar World.

165. Tenkô 転向 (Ideological Transformation), 3 vols.
Ed. by Shisô no Kagaku Kenkyûkai 思想の科学研究会
Tokyo, Heibonsha, 1959–60. 22cm.

One particularly striking phenomenon of modern Japanese history is the so-called "ideological transformation" which can be observed particularly dramatically among Marxists in response to the increasingly Fascist tendencies of the Imperial system in the early years of the Showa period. This book is an analytical study of the cases of some scores of representative men, and, characterizes the following three periods as instancing: 1) The 1930's, when Communism lost ground to Radicalism under the coercion of authority; 2) The period circa 1940 when the Liberal point of view suffered a shift of emphasis towards communal co-operation in the total war, while the Radicals went under cover; and 3) the postwar period, when as a result of military defeat Nationalism was superceded by the rule of the Allied Powers, and the period after the Korean War when the swing away from the Left excited strong Stalinist disapproval.

166. Sengo Nihon no Shisô 戦後日本の思想 (The Thought of Postwar Japan)
By Kuno Osamu 久野収, Tsurumi Shunsuke 鶴見俊輔 & Fujita Shôzô 藤田省三
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1966. 221p., bibliog. 23p., 19cm.
First ed., Chûô Kôronsha, 1959.

This book is a compilation of articles written by those who represent the various currents of postwar Japanese thought, such as (1) the group belonging to the journal *Kindai Bungaku* (Modern Literature), (2) Minshushugi Kagakusha Kyôkai (Association of Democratic Scientists), (3) the group belonging to the journal *Kokoro*, (4) the circle emphasizing the narration of the reality of life, (5) the ways of thinking of such social scientists as Ôtsuka Hisao, Shimizu Ikutarô and Maruyama Masao, and (6) what the experience of the last World War actually meant to Japanese people. Through the analysis of the relationship between *a priori* ethos and *a posteriori* conclusion, the authors shed a welcome light upon the nooks and crannies of postwar Japanese thought.

167. Seiji Shisô ni okeru Seiô to Nihon (Ge) 政治思想における西欧と日本(下) (Western Europe and Japan in Political Thought, Vol. II)
Ed. by Fukuda Kan'ichi 福田歓一
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1961. 328p., illus., 21cm.

This is a collection of essays in commemoration of Nambara Shigeru, containing, among others, an essay by Kamishima Jirô on the transformation of the Meiji Government's policy of aloofness, an essay by Kyôgoku Jun'ichi on Uemura Masahisa, a representative of Christian orthodoxy in Meiji times, a critique by Matsumoto Sannosuke of

Minobe Tatsukichi's theory of the "Emperor-as-an-organ theory," and a piece by Ishida Takeshi on the erosion of Liberalism during the war. Also included is a short but excellent piece by Maruyama Masao who analyzes the philosophical premises of the cultural histories which appeared in the early Meiji, from the viewpoint of the development of a historiography of Japanese thought.

b. Special Studies

168. Ishin Zengo ni okeru Rikken Shisô 維新前後に於ける立憲思想 (Constitutional Thought in the Restoration Period)
By Osatake Takeki 尾佐竹猛
Tokyo, Hôkôdô, 1925. 840p., ind. 17p., 37pls., 19cm.

This work, replete with quotations from historical sources, traces how Western ideas of constitutionalism and particularly of parliamentary government were introduced to Japan in late Tokugawa period, and also to what extent they were implemented in actual political institution during the late Tokugawa and early Meiji times. The formation of Imperial Constitution and Parliament constitutes one of the fundamental pillars for the study of Japanese political history since late Taisho times, and this book, which was a pioneer work in this field, is required reading even today. *Nihon Kenseishi Taikô* (Outline of Japanese Constitutional History, q.v. 299), by the same author deals with much the same subjects.

169. Wagakuni Kindaishi ni okeru Seijiishiki no Hassei 我国近代史に於ける政治意識の発生 (Development of Political Consciousness in Modern Japanese History) (1927)
By Yoshino Sakuzô 吉野作造
Sûfu to Naikaku 枢府と内閣 Pp. 3–98.
Tokyo, Asahi Shimbunsha, 1950. 19cm.

170. Nihon ni okeru Kindai Shisô no Zentei 日本における近代思想の前提 (The Premises of Modern Thought in Japan)

By Hani Gorô 羽仁五郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1949. 208p., 21cm.

In the early years of Showa there appeared several studies in the political thought of the Tokugawa period, motivated by the question how modern thought had developed before the Meiji Restoration. This book consists of three articles in this line of study. The first two attempt to disclose to what extent *Kokugaku* or national learning inspired the people to liberate themselves from the yokes of warrior's Confucianism, Buddhism and Shinto doctrines. The third article devotes itself to the question, how the embryonic pattern of modern ethical thought, which aims at the autonomy of person and free will, had come into being at the end of Tokugawa shogunate.

171. Nihon Seiji-shisô-shi Kenkyû 日本政治思想史研究 (A Study of the History of Political Thought in Japan)
By Maruyama Masao 丸山真男
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1952. 363p., ind. 5p., 21cm.

This work, which treats of the history of Tokugawa period thought, comprises three articles: the first two—the kernel of the book—attempt an analysis of feudal ideology in the light of the vicissitudes of speculative outlook, and assign the philosophy which appeared in the mid-Tokugawa period—namely, *Kogaku* or Renaissance of classical Confucianism particularly that of Ogyû Sorai and *Kokugaku* or national learning initiated by Motoori Norinaga and others—to their rightful place alongside the then collapsing orthodox *Shushigaku* or Chu Hsi Confucianism. These studies assuredly have an epoch-making significance for the study of Japanese thought, both by their framing of a method for the study of speculative patterns and by their elucidation of the collapsing process of Confucianism. The third article traces the build-up of nationalist ideas during the latter days of the Tokugawa period, and paves the way for the study of the development of nationalism after the Meiji Restoration.

172. Kokugaku Seiji-shisô no Kenkyû—Kindai Nihon Seiji-shisô-shi Josetsu

国学政治思想の研究—近代日本政治思想史序説 (Study of the Political Thought of *Kokugaku:* an Introduction to the History of Political Thought in Modern Japan)
By Matsumoto Sannosuke 松本三之介
Ôsaka Shiritsu Daigaku Hôgaku Sôsho 大阪市立大学法学叢書, 8
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1957. 117p., ind. 3p., 21cm.

This work is based upon Maruyama Masao's studies of *Kokugaku*, and attempts to elucidate its political rôle. The author criticizes previous studies which attempt to trace the antecedents of modern thought back to *Kokugaku*, and shows how the vogue for it was used to buttress the Tokugawa political system. According to the author, *Kokugaku*, laying stress upon human emotions and spirit, influenced even the political attitudes of the subject masses, and was used to instil into them the habit of passive submission to authority in the name of God and the Emperor.

173. Kaikoku 開国 (The Opening-up of Japan)
By Maruyama Masao 丸山真男
Gendai Nihon Shisô Taikei (q.v. 058) Vol. 34, Pp. 282–312.

The work is an analysis of the opening-up of Japan at the end of the Tokugawa period, from Bergson & Popper's viewpoint of "from the closed society to an open society." The author, while tracing the collapse of the "closed society" polity of Tokugawa and the simultaneous emergence of the thought of an "open society," shows how this change came about through foreign pressure and developed itself in a tendency of overemphasizing political and military values, in which the author indicates the problems developed thereafter in embryonic forms.

174. Ishin no Seishin 維新の精神 (The Spirit of the Meiji Restoration)
By Fujita Shôzô 藤田省三
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1967. 146p., 18cm.

175. Gendai Seiji no Shisô to Kôdô 現代政治の思想と行動 (Thought and

Behaviour in Modern Japanese Politics)
By Maruyama Masao 丸山真男
Tokyo, Miraisha, first ed. 1956 & 57; revised ed. 1964. 585p., 21cm.

This is a compilation of the author's 19 (20 in the revised edition) articles published by the author since the end of the last war. The contents are many and varied, ranging from an analysis of Japanese political rationale and a dissertation on political science to an examination of political power of Fascism and of the connection between political power and morality. Of particular importance are the sections dealing with the spiritual basis of the Imperial state. Critical studies of the Imperial system were initiated by Marxists in the early years of Showa, but their viewpoint was mainly confined to the analysis of its economic basis. It is no exaggeration to say that in revealing the mysteries of the Imperial state system from an entirely new viewpoint, the author's work is of epoch-making significance. This book is also available in the English translation of Ivan Morris, *Thought and Behaviour in Modern Japanese Politics*, 1963, London, Oxford University Press.

176. Nihon no Shisô 日本の思想 (Japanese Thought)
By Maruyama Masao 丸山真男
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1961. 192p., 18cm.

This work comprises 4 articles: "Japanese Thought," "Modern Japanese Thought and Literature—A Case Study," "On Ways of Thinking," and " 'To Be' and 'To Act'," the most important being the first, which title is used for the entire book. Therein, the author indicates both the absence of any philosophical system in Japan's past that could have provided some diagrams to people's judgement and the presence of the juxtaposition of major currents of thinking of the world, of the past and present, and thus he tries to analyze the problems coming out of these elements and to give a clear explanation of their structure.

177. Meiji Kokka no Shisô 明治国家の思想 (Political Thought of the Meiji

Era)
By Maruyama Masao 丸山真男
Nihon Shakai no Shiteki Kyûmei 日本社会の史的究明 (Historical Studies of Japanese Society), ed. by Rekishigaku Kenkyûkai 歴史学研究会 (Society for Historical Studies)
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1949. 54p., 19cm.

178. Meiji Seiji-shisôshi Kenkyû 明治政治思想史研究 (A Study of the History of Political Thought in the Meiji Era)
By Ishida Takeshi 石田雄
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1954. 377p., ind. 7p., 21cm.

The spiritual basis of the Imperial state system lay in the concept of the "family state." This book mainly concerns itself with an analysis of how and in what form this concept came to be established and how it functioned in politics, while a further 7 chapters are devoted to other subjects. The author contends that the concept of the "family state" was founded upon Confucian "familism" and the theory of the "organic society." Domestically it inhibited individual liberties and glossed over class antagonisms, while at the same time internationally it served for justifying Japan's expansionism in Asia. Furthermore, those nationalist organizations and semi-official groups which have been active in modern Japan were products of the contradictions inherent in "familism" of the lower layer of the society and predominant bureaucracy. They eventually played the rôle of supplanting this contradiction.

179. Kindai Nihon no Seishin Kôzô 近代日本の精神構造 (The Spiritual Structure of Modern Japan)
By Kamishima Jirô 神島二郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1961. 367p., ind. 18p., 22cm.

It has been pointed out many times that the modern Japanese people have a very complex structure of consciousness and behavior, in which both the modern and the traditional are mixed. The author tries to analyze them, as he refers to the method of political science by Maruyama Masao, and to the fruit of the folk-lore studies of Yanagida Kunio. It is true that, owing to the difficulty of this problems, his analysis does not always succeed, but it is an ambitious effort to look into the core of the psychological structure of modern Japan. So the work has been appreciated highly, as it is full of suggestions for further study.

See also entry 050.

180. Minobe Tatsukichi no Shisôshi-teki Kenkyû 美濃部達吉の思想史的研究 (A Historical Study of the Thought of Minobe Tatsukichi)
By Ienaga Saburô 家永三郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1964. 354p., 2 photos, 21cm.

Minobe Tatsukichi is one of those "liberal" scholars who strove to give maximum "constitutionalist" interpretation to the Imperial constitution. This book tries to locate the historical significance of Minobe's interpretation of constitution in the current of modern Japanese thought; it analyzes the theoretical basis of his constitutional dogma, which concerned itself mainly with the legal restrictions upon governing authority and with the expansion of the jurisdiction of the Diet; his activities during the War, when he produced constitutional works attacking the abuse of the power of authority, are also traced out. A related work by the same author is *Nihon Kindai Kempô Shisôshi Kenkyû* 日本近代憲法思想史研究 (Studies in the History of Modern Japanese Constitutional Thought, Iwanami Shoten, 1967).

181. Nihon Kindai Kempô Shisôshi Kenkyû 日本近代憲法思想史研究 (Studies in the History of Modern Japanese Constitutional Thought)
By Ienaga Saburô 家永三郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1967. 328p., 22cm.

182. Fukuzawa ni okeru "Jitsugaku" no Tenkai 福沢に於ける「実学」の転回 (The Development of "Jitsugaku (Practical learning)" in Fukuzawa's Works)

By Maruyama Masao 丸山真男
Tôyô Bunka Kenkyû「東洋文化研究」, 1947. Vol. 3
Tokyo, Tôyô Bunka Kenkyûsho.

183. Fukuzawa Yukichi no Tetsugaku 福沢諭吉の哲学 (The Philosophy of Fukuzawa Yukichi)
By Maruyama Masao 丸山真男
Kokka Gakkai Zasshi「国家学会雑誌」, Vol. 61, No. 3 (1947)
Gendai Nihon Shisô Taikei (q.v. 058) Vol. 34, Pp. 58–92.

These two treatises are the most important works of the author, specialist in the study of Fukuzawa Yukichi. The former is a preparatory work for the later, and shows how completely Fukuzawa's *jitsugaku* philosophy differed from that of the Edo period; the latter attempts to clarify the system of values and thought patterns which formed the basis for the utterances of the versatile Fukuzawa. The author explains that Fukuzawa's insistence on 'relativity' in his system of values and his emphasis on a subjective spontaneity form two corollaries, and at the same time analyzes the concepts of liberty and history upon which his reasoning is based. This latter work, while illuminating Fukuzawa's philosophy, is also an exposition of that of the author, so that it becomes a scathing indictment of two phenomena which emerged after the last world war—"doctrinarism" and "opportunism" observed among the left-wing theoreticians—two sides of the same coin, in the author's eyes. From the point of view of the way in which the inherent comprehensibility of the subject and the author's own practical approach to the present situation are so neatly tied in together, it is no exaggeration to say that this work is a model of historical research on the current of thought.

184. Nakae Chômin no Kenkyû 中江兆民の研究 (Studies of Nakae Chômin)
Ed. by Kuwabara Takeo 桑原武夫
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1966. 363p., ind. 6p., 2 photos, 22cm.

185. Ueki Emori Kenkyû 植木枝盛研究 (A Study of Ueki Emori)

By Ienaga Saburô 家永三郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1st ed. 1960, 2nd. ed. 1966. 800p., 6 photos, 21cm.

This is a study of the life and thought of Ueki Emori, a leading theorist of the Peoples' Rights movement. Ueki's own works and the materials relating to him are comprehensively referred to, and the author attempts to show, in the context of Ueki's activities—particularly the democratic movement of the second decade of the Meiji period and the social reform movement that led on from it—that his philosophical and revolutionary aspirations were those of a bourgeois liberal. With its detailed list of Ueki's work, chronology, and treatment of relevant source material, this book may rightly be termed a standard reference work for the study of Ueki.

186. Kindai Nihon no Seiji to Ningen 近代日本の政治と人間 (Politics and Human beings in Modern Japan)
By Matsumoto Sannosuke 松本三之介
Tokyo, Sôbunsha, 1966. 258p., ind. 3p., 22cm.

187. Kindai Nihon ni okeru Seido to Ningen 近代日本における制度と人間 (Institution and Human Beings in Modern Japan)
By Nakamura Yûjirô 中村雄二郎
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1967. 357p., 22cm.

188. Kyôiku Chokugo Seiritsushi no Kenkyû 教育勅語成立史の研究 (Study of the Formation of the Imperial Rescript on Education)
By Kaigo Tokiomi 海後宗臣
Tokyo, Kaigo Tokiomi, 1965. 499p., photos 111p., 27cm.

189. Meiji Shakaishugi Kenkyû 明治社会主義研究 (A Study of Socialism in the Meiji Era)
By Nakamura Katsunori 中村勝範
Tokyo, Sekai Shoin, 1966. 391p., 22cm.

190. Ningenkan no Sôkoku 人間観の相剋 (Conflicts of Views on Humanity)
By Takeda Kiyoko 武田清子
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1959. 377p., 22cm.

This book is a collection of eleven articles in which the author deals with the problems of Christianity, especially of Protestantism in modern Japan. The author classifies Japanese Christians into three groups, mainly according to their attitude to the Imperial system which had been the most conventional system in Japan. The first group consists of those who confronted the Imperial system, the second those who compromised with it, and the third those who escaped from it. The author tries to discuss the three cases from various viewpoints through these eleven articles. The continuation of this book is *Dochaku to Haikyô*. In that, she gives weight to the positive factors which were developed in conventional thought through the conflicts with Christianity.

191. Dochaku to Haikyô—Dentô-teki etosu to protesutanto 土着と背教—伝統的エトスとプロテスタント (Indigenization and Apostasy: Traditional ethos and Protestants)
By Takeda Kiyoko 武田清子
Tokyo, Shinkyô Shuppansha, 1967. 360p., ind. 8p., 21cm.

192. Nihon Rômanha Hihan Josetsu—Tambiteki Patoriotizumu no Keifu 日本浪曼派批判序説—耽美的パトリオティズムの系譜 (Introduction to the Criticism of Japanese Romanticism: Genealogy of Aesthetic Patriotism)
By Hashikawa Bunzô 橋川文三
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1960. 261p., 20cm. Enlarged ed., 1965. 372p., 20cm.

In the 1930's, when fascist ideology was spreading over Japan, a movement known as "Japanese romanticism" was started by a group of literary men who had become frustrated with the leftist movement. The movement exercised a strong influence on the young intellectuals who had lost their cause amid the uncertainties resulting from the social instability and ideological confusion of the period. The author of this book does not explain away this movement simply as a "standard bearer" of ultra-nationalism, but instead attempts to analyze its nature by digging into the mentality of the movement itself. He borrows the analytical method used by Carl Schmitt in his *Politische Romantik* (1919) and discusses the character of the movement in relation to its aesthetic nature.

IV POLITICAL HISTORY

1. GENERAL

193. Kindai Nihon Seijishi Hikkei 近代日本政治史必携 (A Manual on the Political History of Modern Japan)
By Tôyama Shigeki 遠山茂樹 & Adachi Shizuko 安達淑子
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten 1961. 251p., 27cm.

The contents of this book are shown below.

1. History of ministries of the Cabinet. Appendix: List of official establishments.
2. List of high officers of the Cabinet.
3. List of the changes of the Cabinet.
3. List of the changes of the ministries.
5. List of bureaus under direct control of the Cabinet.
6. List of the rearrangement of prefectures and prefectural governors.
7. List of high officers of the army and navy.
8. The Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Police Bureau and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police.
9. List of high officers of colonies.
10. List of Privy Councilors.
11. List of the Lord Keepers of the Privy Seal and the Ministers of the Imperial Household.
12. List of Imperial Nominees of the House of Peers.
13. List of the changes of the number of parliamentary seats per each political party.
14. List of officers per each party inside the House.
15. List of officers of the headquarters of parties.
16. General history of the election law for the members of the House of Councilors.
17. List of the number of votes obtained per party.
18. Chronological table of the Diet.

194. Dai-Nihon Teikoku Gikaishi 大日本帝国議会史 (A Document on the Imperial Diet of Great Japan), 18 vols.
Ed. by Dai-Nihon Teikoku Gikaishi Kankôkai 大日本帝国議会史刊行会 (Publishing Committee for the History of the Imperial Diet)
Tokyo, Dai-Nihon Teikoku Gikaishi Kankôkai, 1926–30. 1 ind. vol., photos, 31cm.

Publication of the minutes of proceedings (stenographic records) at the main sessions of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers from the 1st Imperial Diet (1890) to the 4th Imperial Diet (1927). This book is used in most cases for quotations from official speeches at the main sessions.

195. Gikaiseido Nanajû-nen Shi 議会制度七十年史 (A Seventy Years' History of the Parliamentary System), 12 vols.
Ed. by Shûgiin 衆議院 (The House of Representatives) & Sangiin 参議院 (The House of Councilors)
Tokyo, Ôkurashô Insatsukyoku (The Printing Bureau, Ministry of the Finance) 1960–63. ind., photos, 27cm.

An official history of the Diet from its establishment in 1890 to 1960. A compilation of fundamental historical documents concerning the Imperial Diet and the National Diet consisting of the following twelve volumes: "On Outline History of Constitutional Government"; "A History of the Imperial Diet," 2 vols.; "A History of the National Diet," 2 vols.; "A Book on Political Parties, Associations and Factions"; "A Chronological Table of the History of the Diet"; "Directory of the Members of the House of Representatives"; "Directory of the Members of the House of Peers and the House of Councilors"; "A Book of Materials"; "Records of the Imperial Diet Bills"; "Records of the National Diet Bills." Among these, "Directories of the Members of the Diets" which contain brief personal records of all members; "A Book on Political Parties, Associations and Factions" which gives names of the members of the Diet classified by political parties, their changes and their posts in each session; and "Records of the Diet Bills" which are tables of the items and the results of all the bills presented, are particularly useful.

196. Rekidai Kenkanroku 歴代顕官録 (A Register of Successive High Officials)
Ed. by Ijiri Tsunekichi 井尻常吉
Tokyo, Chôyôkai, 1925. 968p., 1 photo, 22cm.; Reprinted Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1967.

197. Meiji Shiryô Ken'yô Shikimu Honinroku 明治史料 顕要職務補任録 (Historical Materials of the Meiji Period: Directory of Government Officials)
Ed. by Kanai Shikyô (Yukiyasu) 金井之恭 et al.
Tokyo, Seishôdô, Vol. I: 1902, 590p., Vol. II: 1903, 709p., 19cm.

198. Tôa Senkaku Shishi Kiden 東亜先覚志士記伝 (Lives of Leading Patriots in East Asia), 3 vols.
Supervised by Kuzuu Yoshihisa 葛生能久, Ed. by Kokuryûkai 黒竜会 (The Black Dragon Society)
Tokyo, Kokuryûkai Shuppan-bu 黒竜会出版部 1936. Reprinted in 1966. Average 800p. 22cm.

Description of the activities of nationalists or right wingers of Kokuryûkai faction from the 1st year of the Meiji period up to the enforcement of Imperialism in Manchuria (1868–1934). Although some materially doubtful points exist, many unknown facts are contained. One of the best works for knowing the activities of right wingers, particularly the patriots of Kokuryûkai faction. The last volume, devoted to a compilation of their biographies, is particularly useful.

199. Taishi Kaiko-roku 対支回顧録 (Memoirs of Relationships with China), 2 vols.
Ed. by Taishi Kôrôsha Denki Hensankai 対支功労者伝記編纂会 (The Publishing Society of the Biographies of the Distinguished Men in Chinese Policy)

Tokyo, the same, 1936. 2302p. (in 2 vols.), 22cm.

The first volume which covers the important events in the relations between Japan and China from the 1st year of the Meiji period to the Manchurian Incident (1868–1931) has the character of a general history. The 2nd volume contains the achievements of the persons concerned with China in this period. Their number amounts to several hundred persons, including adventurers on the Continent, soldiers, statesmen and businessmen. The activity of each person is recorded in detail. The persons who were concerned with the policy toward China up to the beginning of the Showa period are mostly included in these two volumes and *Zoku Taishi Kaiko-roku* (Second Series, Memoirs of Relationships with China, the 2nd vol. 1941), the supplementary volume, taking the same style as the 2nd volume of *Taishi Kaiko-roku*.

200. Nihon Zenshi 8 Kidai I 日本全史 8 近代 I (Comprehensive History of Japan, Vol. 8, Modern History, Part I)
By Konishi Shirô 小西四郎
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1962. 354p., ind. 7p., 7 plates, 22cm.

201. Nihon Zenshi 9 Kindai II 日本全史 9 近代 II (Comprehensive History of Japan, Vol. 9, Modern History, Part II)
By Shimomura Fujio 下村富士男
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1968, 374p., ind. 15p., bibliog. 12p., 10 plates, 22cm.

202. Nihon Zenshi 10 Kindai III 日本全史 10 近代 III (Comprehensive History of Japan, Vol. 10, Modern History, Part III)
By Ôkubo Toshiaki 大久保利謙
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1964. 267p., ind. 9p., 8 plates, 22cm.

203. Iwanami Kôza Nihon Rekishi. Kindai 1, 2, 3, 4 岩波講座日本歴史 近代 1, 2, 3, 4, (Iwanami Series in Japanese History: The Modern Period Parts 1–4)

Ed. by Ienaga Saburô 家永三郎 et al.
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1962. 22cm.

204. Iwanami Kôza Nihon Rekishi. Gendai 1, 2, 3, 4, 岩波講座日本歴史 現代 1, 2, 3, 4 (Iwanami Series in Japanese History. Contemporary Parts 1–4)
Ed. by Ienaga Saburo 家永三郎 et al.
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1963. 22cm.

205. Nihon no Hyaku-nen 日本の百年 (A Hundred Years of Japan), 10 vols.
By Tsurumi Shunsuke 鶴見俊輔, Hashikawa Bunzô 橋川文三, Imai Seiichi 今井清一, Matsumoto Sannosuke 松本三之介, & Kamishima Jirô 神島二郎
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1961–64. ind. photos, 20cm.

The point of view on which this book is based is that of the common man. In the past the main subject of history has been the man of power in the age, while the common man appeared in the form of the mass, grasped as a quantity, or was pushed into a specific field such as a history of manners and customs. However, a history book in reality should be an attempt to describe the rules and the tendency of the age, based chiefly on the record of experiences of individual common men. The common man is the heroes there. This book is a unique general history which presents a new method of historical description, starting from the level of common people.

206. Nihon Shihon-shugi Shakai no Kikô—Shi-teki Katei yori no Kyûmei—日本資本主義社会の機構—史的過程よりの究明 (The Structure of Capitalistic Society of Japan: Investigation from its Historical Process)
By Hirano Yoshitarô 平野義太郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1934. 366p., ind. 10p., 22cm.

A compilation of theses that the author presented in *Nihon Shihon-shugi Hattatsu-shi Kôza* (Series. History of the Development of Capitalism in Japan, Iwanami Shoten, 1932–33). At first, the author analyzes the class differentiation which appears with the development of capitalism in rural communities. He then tries to explain the character of farmers' riots, the democratic rights movement, etc., at the beginning of the Meiji period and the characteristics of the form of domination by the Meiji government. A representative work giving an opinion called *Kôzaha* in the history of investigation.

207. Nihon Shihon-shugi Bunseki 日本資本主義分析 (An Analysis of Capitalism of Japan)
By Yamada Moritarô 山田盛太郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1934. 215p., ind. 10p., 22cm.

A representative work of *Kôzaha* theory. The contents are as follows: Chapter 1—Changes of organization in production: Various forms of manufacture and home industry. Chapter 2—Turning axis: Military structure and organization of key industry. The 3rd chapter—The basis: Semi-feudal land-ownership system and petty farming of semi-serf system.

208. Nihon ni okeru Shihon-shugi no Hattatsu 日本における資本主義の発達 (Development of Capitalism in Japan), 10 vols.
By Kajinishi Mitsuhaya 楫西光速, Ôuchi Tsutomu 大内力, Katô Toshihiko 加藤俊彦 & Ôshima Kiyoshi 大島清
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1954–67. Consisting of 3 parts: 556p., 727p., 1207p., ind. 2–7p. (each volume), 18cm.

Works concerning the development of capitalism in Japan have appeared in large number since prewar days and heated controversy about this problem has continued. This book is a general history from the fall of feudal society in the later Tokugawa regime up to the restoration of monopolistic capital after World War II. The work consists of part one: The Establishment of Capitalism in Japan (2 vols.), part two: Development of Capitalism in Japan (3 vols.) and part three: The Fall of Capitalism in Japan (5 vols.).

209. Nihon Shihon-shugi Hattatsu-shi Kôza 日本資本主義発達史講座 (Se-

ries: History of the Development of Capitalism in Japan), 7 vols.
By Noro Eitarô 野呂栄太郎, Yamada Moritarô 山田盛太郎, Hirano Yoshitarô 平野義太郎 & Ôtsuka Kinnosuke 大塚金之助
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1932–33. 21cm.

In Marxist thought in Japan, there are two trends in regard to the characterization of capitalism in Japan, which have been in continuing conflict since the beginning of the Showa period. This series is a compilation of theses presented by scholars of one trend, the so-called *Kôzaha*. The popular name *Kôzaha* originated from this series of books (*Kôza* meaning simply "series."). (The other trend is called *Rônôha*.) The conception and the fixation of problems seen in this series are still the basis for the Marxist investigators and have influence also upon the non-Marxist investigators.

210. Nihon Shihonshugi Ronsôshi 日本資本主義論争史 (A History of the Controversy on Japanese Capitalism), 2 vols.
By Koyama Hirotake 小山弘健
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1953. Vol. I: 219p., bibliog. 18p., Vol. II: 301p., bibliog. 41p., 15cm.

211. Hattori Shisô Chosaku-shû 服部之聡著作集 (Collected Works of Hattori Shisô), 7 vols.
By Hattori Shisô 服部之聡
Tokyo, Rironsha, 1st ed. 1954; 2nd ed. 1967. 18cm.

212. Kindai Nihon Seijishi 近代日本政治史 (A Political History of Modern Japan) I
By Oka Yoshitake 岡義武
Tokyo, Sôbunsha, 1962. 312p., ind. 4p., bibliog. 4p., 22cm.

A general history about the process of formation of modern Japan from the later Tokugawa regime until the establishment of the Imperial Diet in 1890. From the point of view of grasping cultural revolution as one of the most important phases of the Meiji Restoration, the author attempts to explain political processes up to the establishment of the constitution and the Diet. There are not a few introductory books dealing with this period of modern Japan. This book is known for its unprejudiced description and is regarded as a standard work.

213. Kindai Nihon no Seijika—Sono Seikaku to Unmei—近代日本の政治家—その性格と運命 (Modern Japanese Politicians: Their Characters and Fates)
By Oka Yoshitake 岡義武
Tokyo, Bungei Shunjûsha, 1960. 252p., ind. 3p., 5 photos, 20cm.

Tracing the political lives of Itô Hirobumi, Ôkuma Shigenobu, Hara Takashi, Inukai Tsuyoshi and Saionji Kimmochi, the author attempts to elucidate their characters as politicians and at the same time to trace how they acted in the political situation they had been thrown into, what roles they had been charged with and what kind of fates they faced. Together with Yamagata Aritomo, another book of this author, this is one of the earliest investigations about politicians analyzing the correlation between their characters, leadership and political situation structurally.

See also entry 451.

214. Nihon Teikokushugi-shi 日本帝国主義史 (A History of Japanese Imperialism), 3 vols.
By Koyama Hirotake 小山弘健 & Asada Mitsuteru 浅田光輝
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1958–1960. bibliog. 6–14p. each vol., 19cm.

See also entry 139.

215. Rikken Seiyûkai-shi 立憲政友会史 (A History of Rikken Seiyûkai Party), 10 vols.
Ed. by Rikken Seiyûkai 立憲政友会
Tokyo, Rikken Seiyûkai-shi Hensambu (Editorial Committee for a History of the Rikken Seiyûkai), 1924–33. Average 550p., 1 pl. per

vol., chronological table 151p. in Vol. X.

216. Seiyûhontô-shi 政友本党史 (A History of the Seiyûhontô)
By Kawahara Yasaburô 河原弥三郎
Tokyo, Seiyûhontô-shi Hensan Jimukyoku (Editorial Committee for a History of the Seiyûhontô), 1927.

217. Kenseikai-shi 憲政会史 (A History of the Kenseikai Party)
Supervised by Yokoyama Katsutarô 横山勝太郎, ed. by Kenseikai 憲政会
Tokyo, Kenseikai-shi Hensanjo (Editorial Committee for a History of Kenseikai), 1926. 790p., appendix 30p., 38 illus., 24 photos, 34cm.

218. Rikken Minseitô-shi 立憲民政党史 (A History of the Constitutional Democratic Party), 2 vols.
Ed. by Rikken Minseitô-shi Hensankyoku 立憲民政党史編纂局 (The Publishing Society for a History of the Constitutional Democratic Party)
Tokyo, the same, 1935. 1038p. in total, photos, 27cm.

Entries 215, 216, 217, 218 are the official histories of the parties. They give detailed accounts on the foundations of the parties, planks, principal decisions and speeches, the lists of the leaders, etc., but the descriptions are limited to official records without giving much spaces for the inside stories. Nevertheless, they provide informations about the official stands of the parties. Entry 139 compiled under the supervision of Itagaki, the leader of the Liberal Party, also belongs to the same category. The period covers the first year (1868) to the 22nd (1889) of Meiji, the year of the promulgation of the old Imperial Constitution and it gives not only the history of the Liberal Party, but also those of the civil rights movement and early Meiji politics. Indispensable book for the study of the former half of the Meiji period.

219. Nihon Seitô-shi Ron 日本政党史論 (On a History of Political Parties in Japan), 4 vols.
By Masumi Junnosuke 升味準之輔

Tokyo, Tôkyô Daigaku Shuppankai 1965–68. 22cm.

Deals with the period from early Meiji to the Hara Takashi Cabinet. A laborious work attempting to elucidate the characteristics of structure of political parties in Japan, from a wide perspective in the context of political history. The coherent main theme throughout is an elucidation of the problems of relations between the national center and the provinces, the relation between political parties and bureaucrats, and the characteristics of organization of political parties. Tremendous amounts of materials are used. As such works are rare this is an epoch-making historical study.

220. Nihon no Seitô-shi 日本の政党史 (A History of Political Parties in Japan)
By Hayashida Kametarô 林田亀太郎
Tokyo, Dai-Nihon Yûben-kai Kôdan-sha 1927. 1st vol. 354p., 2nd vol. 476p., photos, 19cm.

Hayashida Kametarô, the author, the chief secretary of the House of Representatives and a member of the House of Representatives for a long time, was an authority on the trends of political parties. This book is a general history of political parties from the beginning of the Meiji period to the end of the Taisho period. Although it is a little too concise, it is widely utilized owing to the lack of definitive works on general history of political parties up to today.

221. Dai-Nihon Kensei-shi 大日本憲政史 (A History of Constitutionalism in Great Japan), 10 vols.
By Ôtsu Jun'ichirô 大津淳一郎
Tokyo, Hôbunkan, 1927–28. 878–1238p., a number of letters, photos, 23cm.

A general history of politics and foreign policy from the Meiji Restoration until the end of the Taisho period. Among the materials, official documents and confidential documents are limited on account of the restriction of the time when this book was written, but quotations from letters or public documents are rich in number. It is a characteristic of this book from the practical side that conversation of persons concerned are abundantly recorded. The biggest and the most detailed work among general histories dealing with the Meiji and Taisho period. The last volume is in the shape of a general history classified by problems, such as "Relationship between public opinion and constitutionalism," "Relationship between economy and constitutionalism," etc., and contains statistics also.

222. Seijishi 政治史 (Political History)
By Nakamura Akira 中村哲
Nihon Gendaishi Taikei 日本現代史大系 (Series on Contemporary Japanese History)
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1963. 320p., ind. 6p., 22cm.

223. Gendai Shihonshugi Taikei VI "Seiji" 現代資本主義大系第六巻 政治 (A Series on Modern Capitalism Vol. VI, Politics)
Ed. by Okazaki Saburô 岡崎三郎
Gendai Shihonshugi Taikei 現代資本主義大系 (A Series on Modern Capitalism)
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1958. 275p., 22cm.

224. Gunjishi 軍事史 (Military History)
Fujiwara Akira 藤原彰
Nihon Gendaishi Taikei 日本現代史大系 (Series on Contemporary Japanese History)
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1961. 225p., ind. 12p., bibliog. 35p., 35 photos, 4 maps, 22cm.

225. Nihon no Gunkokushugi: Vol. I, Tennôsei Guntai to Gumbu; Vol. II, Gunkokushugi to Teikokushugi 日本の軍国主義: 1, 天皇制軍隊と軍部; 2, 軍国主義と帝国主義 (Militarism in Japan: Vol. I, The Establishment of Modern Japanese Military Forces; Vol. II, Militarism and Imperialism)
By Inoue Kiyoshi 井上清

Tokyo, Tôkyô Daigaku Shuppankai, Vol. I: 1954. 296p.; Vol. II: 1953. 333p., 19cm.

226. Meiji Gunseishi-ron 明治軍制史論 (Studies in the Military System in the Meiji Period)
By Matsushita Yoshio 松下芳男
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1956. Vol. I, 555p., Vol. II, 668p., ind. 8p., 21cm.

227. Tôsuiken no Dokuritsu 統師権の独立 (The Imperial Prerogatives of the Supreme Command)
By Nakano Tomio 中野登美雄
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1934. 729p., 23cm.

228. Nôgyôshi 農業史 (History of Agriculture)
By Ôuchi Tsutomu 大内力
Nihon Gendaishi Taikei 日本現代史大系 (Series on Contemporary Japanese History)
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1960. 404p., bibliog. 12p., ind. 4p., 22cm.

229. Teikokushugi-ka no Taiwan 帝国主義下の台湾 (Formosa under Imperialism)
By Yanaihara Tadao 矢内原忠雄
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1929. 361p., ind. 12p., 22cm.

230. Nihon Kokkashugi Undôshi 日本国家主義運動史 (A History of the Nationalistic Movement in Japan)
By Kinoshita Hanji 木下半治
Tokyo, Keiô Shobô, 1939. 557p., 19cm. (New ed.: Tokyo, Iwasaki Shoten, 1952. 2 vols., Vol. I: 250p., 1 photo; Vol. II: 311p., 1 photo, 19cm.

231. Nihon Fashizumu-shi 日本ファシズム史 (A History of Fascism in Japan), 2 vols.

By Kinoshita Hanji 木下半治
Tokyo, Iwasaki Shoten, 1949. 561p. in 2 vols., 19cm.

A general survey of the history of Fascism from the beginning of the Meiji period to the Showa period. The first volume deals with the period from *Gen'yô-sha* (the Black Ocean Society) and *Kokuryû-kai* (the Black Dragon Society) up to the Incident of May 15, and the second volume deals with the period until the Incident of February 26. The third volume has not been published yet. This book is a revised and enlarged edition of *Nihon Kokkashugi Undôshi* (A History of the Nationalist Movement in Japan) written by the same author. This book is characterized by its attempt to grasp Fascism as an extension of the nationalist movement and the emphasis put on non-official Fascist groups.

232. Kôza Nihon Kindai-hô Hattatsu-shi—Shihon-shugi to Hô no Hattatsu 講座：日本近代法発達史—資本主義と法の発達 (Series: A History of the Development of Modern Law in Japan: Development of Capitalism and Law), 14 vols. & 1 suppl. vol.
By Ukai Nobushige 鵜飼信成, Fukushima Masao 福島正夫, Kawashima Takeyoshi 川島武宜 & Tsuji Kiyoaki 辻清明
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1958–. 22cm.

This series attempts to survey the developing process of the structure and function of the "national laws" in relation to each phenomena in economics, politics and society. All sorts of "national laws" (e.g. the election law, the education law, etc.) are referred to, being classified into three stages, that is, the stage of preparation, stage of establishment and stage of reorganization of the structure of law. Writers are specialists of each field, such as law, economics and politics. It gives plenty of materials and useful suggestions for the investigation of political history. The series has not yet been completed.

233. Gendai Nihon Bummeishi 現代日本文明史 (A History of Modern Japanese Civilization), 14 vols.
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1940–44. Average 500p., 22cm.

234. Nihon Shihon-shugi Kôza—Sengo Nihon no Seiji to Keizai 日本資本主義講座—戦後日本の政治と経済 (Series: Capitalism in Japan—Politics and Economy of Postwar Japan), 10 vols. & 1 index vol.
Ed. by Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1953–54. 294–504p., 22cm.

This series, as a successor of *Nihon Shihon-shugi Hattatsu-shi Kôza* (q.v. 209), is aiming to grasp and elucidate collectively the political and economical structure after the War. Leaders of the compilation are Marxist economists. This series, attempting to grasp the politics and economy of postwar Japan from the viewpoint of dependency toward America, is aiming at the establishment of a theoretical foundation to maintain peace and independence. This series is not highly regarded today.

235. Sengo Nihon-shi 戦後日本史 (A History of Postwar Japan)
Ed. by Rekishigaku Kenkyûkai 歴史学研究会 (The Historical Science Society of Japan), 5 vols.
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1961–62. Average 250p., 12 photos, 18cm.

also see entry 382.

236. Gendaishi Shiryô 現代史資料 (Materials of Modern History), 26 vols.
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1962–69. photos, 22cm.

This collection involves the primary materials from 1920 until 1945. They are all fundamental materials indispensable for the investigation of this period, so that the profit that the investigation of modern history gained by the publication of this collection is beyond measure. Publication of further volumes in the series is continuing. Each volume contains detailed annotations on the materials. Contents are shown below:

Vol. 1–3, "The Sorge Incident," annot. by Obi Toshihito; Vol. 4 & 5, "Nationalist Movement," annot. by Imai Seiichi & Takahashi Masae; Vol. 6, "The Great Earthquake of 1923 and Korean People," annot. by Khang Dok Sang & Ghum Pyung Dong; Vol. 7, "Manchurian Incident," annot. by Kobayashi Tatsuo & Shimada Toshihiko; Vol. 8–10, "Sino-Japanese War," annot. by Shimada, Usui Katsumi, Inaba Masao & Tsunoda Jun; Vol. 11, "The Manchurian Incident, continued," annot. by Kobayashi & Shimada; Vol. 12 & 13, "The Indian-Japanese War," annot. by Shimada, Usui, Kobayashi & Inaba; Vol. 14–18, "Socialist Movement," annot. by Yamanobe Kentarô; Vol. 25 & 26, "Korea," annot. by Khang; Vol. 31–33, "The South Manchurian Railway," annot. by Itô Takeo, Ogiwara Kiwamu & Fujii Masuo; Vol. 34 & 35, "The Pacific War," annot. by Sanematsu Yuzuru; Vol. 37, "The Imperial Headquarters," annot. by Inaba.

In "Socialist Movement," the Japanese Communist Party is the key subject; "Korea" is materials about the Incident of March 1, 1919; "The South Manchurian Railway" contains documents of the management of the South Manchurian Railway from 1923 to 1925, and information and reports about political situation of China, "The Imperial Headquarters," containing the materials of the Meiji period solely, is a systematic collection of the materials since the start of the Imperial Headquarters.

237. Nihon Gaikô Monjo 日本外交文書 (Diplomatic Documents of Japan)
Ed. by Gaimushô Chôsabu 外務省調査部 (Research Bureau of Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Tokyo, Nihon Kokusai Kyôkai 日本国際協会, Nihon Kokusai Rengyô Kyôkai 日本国際連合協会 and Gaimushô 外務省, 1936—. 61 vols appeared, ca. 800p. each vol., ind. 10p. each volume, 22cm.

A collection of diplomatic documents of the Japanese Government since October 14 of the 3rd Year of the Keiô Period (November 9, 1867) compiled by year. After the 3rd Year of the Meiji period (1870), compiled by events of the year. The book published before the War was titled *Dainihon Gaikô Monjo* (Diplomatic Documents of Great Japan), but it was changed to *Nihon Gaikô Monjo* after the War. Indispensable documents for the investigation of diplomatic history of Japan.

238. Jôyaku Kaisei Kankei Nihon GaikôMonjo 条約改正関係日本外交文書
(Japanese Diplomatic Documents related to the Treaty Revision)
Ed. by Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkôkai 日本学術振興会 (Japan Society for Promotion of Science)
Tokyo, Nihon Gaikô Monjo Hampukai 日本外交文書頒布会 (The Publishing Association for Japanese Diplomatic Documents), 1941–50. Average 700p., 22cm.

239. Nihon Gaikô Nempô Narabini Shuyô Monjo 日本外交年表竝主要文書
(A Chronological Table and Important Documents of Japanese Diplomacy), 2 vols.
Ed. by Gaimushô 外務省 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Tokyo, Nihon Kokusai Rengô Kyôkai 日本国際連合協会 1955. Vol. I, 540p.; Vol. II, 643p., 2 illus., 22cm. Revised ed. 1966.

This book contains a detailed chronological table and important documents of diplomacy for about 100 years from 1840 (the 10th Year of the Tempô period) to 1945 (the 20th Year of the Showa period). The first volume covers from 1840 to 1921 and the second volume, from 1922 to 1945. It is very convenient because this book covers some materials belonging to the period that *Nihon Gaikô Monjo* has not published yet. Indispensable book for the investigation of Japanese diplomacy.

240. Nihon Gaikô Seisaku no Shiteki Kôsatsu 日本外交政策の史的考察 (A Historical Study of Japanese Foreign Policy)
By Kajima Morinosuke 鹿島守之助
Tokyo, Kajima Kenkyûjo (Kajima Institute for Research) 1938. 490p., bibliog. 8p., ind. 17p., 22cm.

241. Nihon Gaikôshi 日本外交史 (A History of Japanese Diplomacy), 2 vols.
By Kiyosawa Kiyoshi 清沢洌
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1942. Vol. I, 350p., Vol. II, 342p., 22cm.

242. Kindai Nihon Gaikôshi 近代日本外交史 (A History of Modern Japanese Diplomacy)
By Shinobu Seizaburô 信夫清三郎
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1942. 298p., ind. 16p., 22cm.

This work, written in the year of the outburst of the Pacific War, regards modern Japanese diplomacy as a movement from the diplomacy of a backward country toward that of an advanced nation independent of the restraints of an international environment established by Western nations. In this work, the author aims to elucidate "the necessity for East-Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" through the statement of overwhelmming predominance of England and United States of America over international relations from the period of "the opening of the country" up to the time of East-Asiatic Co-prosperity Sphere and the position of Japanese therein. Apart from the author's present view toward this fixation of problem, it is interesting that this book had come in effect to tell a side of modern Japanese diplomacy frankly.

243. Nichi-Ei Gaikôshi 日英外交史 (A Diplomatic History of Anglo-Japanese Relations)
By Kajima Morinosuke 鹿島守之助
Tokyo, Kajima Kenkyûjo (Kajima Institute of Research), 1957. 505p., bibliog. 87p., ind. 17p., 22cm.

244. Nichi-Bei Gaikôshi 日米外交史 (A Diplomatic History of Japanese-American Relation)
By Kajima Morinosuke 鹿島守之助
Tokyo, Kajima Kenkyûjo, 1958, 377p., bibliog. 165p., ind. 13p., 22cm.

245. Kindai Nissen Kankei no Kenkyû 近代日鮮関係の研究 (Study of Modern Japanese-Korean Relations)
By Tabohashi Kiyoshi 田保橋潔
Seoul, Chôsen Sôtokufu Chûsûin 朝鮮総督府中枢院 (The Central Office, Government-General of Korea), 1940. Revised ed. Tokyo,

Gannandô, 1963–64. 2 vols. Vol. I, 1133p.; Vol. II, 931p. bibliog. 37p., 22cm.

Accurate and positive investigation of diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea and China from the 1st Year of the Meiji period until the outburst of the Sino-Japanese War. The author, arranging and using unpublished historical materials of Japanese, Korean and Chinese Governments, explains the complicated diplomatic relationship between Japan, Korea and the Empire of China. Furthermore, he begins the explanation of the Japanese-Korean problem, which tends to become one-sided description from Japanese side, from modern Korean history and turns his eyes to the Korean side. In spite of being an investigation of the prewar days, it is still an indispensable and valuable reference book.

246. Nikkan Gaikô Shiryô Shûsei 日韓外交資料集成 (Collected Documents of Japanese-Korean Diplomacy) 8 vols. and 1 appendix
Ed. by Kin Seimei (Kim Jung Myung) 金正明, under the direction of Kamikawa Hikomatsu 神川彦松
Tokyo, Gannandô Shoten, 1962–64. 3 vols. appeared, average 510p., 22cm.

247. Nichi-Bei Kôwa Jôyaku no Kenkyû 日米講和条約の研究 (Studies of the Japanese-American Peace Treaty)
By Irie Keishirô 入江啓四郎
Tokyo, Itagaki Shoten, 1951. 437p., 22cm.

248. Heiwa Jôyaku no Sôgôteki Kenkyû 平和条約の綜合的研究 (Comprehensive Studies of the Peace Treaty), 2 vols.
Ed. by Kokusai-hô Gakkai 国際法学会 (Japanese Association for Studies of International Law)
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1952. Vol. I: 251p., Vol. II: 371p., 22cm.

249. Nihon Rôdô Undôshi 日本労働運動史 (A History of the Japanese Labor Movement)

By Kishimoto Eitarô 岸本英太郎
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1950. 200p., 16cm.

250. Nihon no Rôdô-undô 日本の労働運動 (The Labor Movement in Japan)
By Katayama Sen 片山潜
Iwanami Bunko Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1952. 382p., 15cm.

251. Nihon Shakai Undôshi 日本社会運動史 (A History of Social Movements in Japan)
By Akamatsu Katsumaro 赤松克麿
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1952. 322p., bibliog. 7p., 17cm.

252. Nihon Rôdô Kumiai Undôshi 日本労働組合運動史 (A History of Trade Union Movement in Japan)
By Suehiro Izutarô 末広厳太郎
Tokyo, Nihon Rôdô Kumiai Undôshi Kankôkai (Society for Compilation of the History of Trade Union Movement in Japan), 1950. 254p., 21cm.

According to the author, this work was written "originally to be read by foreigners, especially by Americans." He attempts to let the foreigners know about the hard history of trade unionism, liable to be forgotten, before the War. This book is divided into three sections: i) the ups and downs of the history of trade unionism before the War; ii) sociological analysis of the trade union movement and iii) study of labor laws, and the peculiar character of Japanese trade union, attributed to "the conservativeness of politics" and "the peculiarity of economy" of prewar Japan is pointed out through the whole work. One of the standard works on the history of trade unionism and the history of labor movement.

253. Nihon Nômin Undôshi 日本農民運動史 (A History of Farmers' Movements in Japan) 5 vols. and 1 suppl. vol.

By Aoki Keiichirô 青木恵一郎
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôron Shinsha, 1958–61. ca. 540p., ind. 12p., bibliog. 19p., 22cm.

According to the author's opinion, *Do-ikki, Hyakushô ikki* and *Nômin ikki* (farmers' riots) have a great significance in Japanese history, and are a guide-post of social development as well. This big work is an attempt to write a general history of the farmers' movement for about one hundred years, from the later Tokugawa Regime or the Meiji Restoration up to the struggle against U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty, using tremendous amounts of historical materials. Useful book for the comprehension of farmers' movement in Japan, even if one does not agree with the author's viewpoint. It has value also as a collection of materials.

254. Sangyô Kumiai Hattatsushi 産業組合発達史 (A History of the Development of Industrial Associations), 5 vols.
By Sangyô Kumiaishi Hensankai 産業組合史編纂会 (Editorial Committee for the History of Industrial Associations)
Tokyo, Sangyô Kumiaishi Kankôkai 産業組合史刊行会 (Publishing Society for the History of Industrial Associations), Average 460p., 21cm.

255. Gakusei Shakai Undôshi 学生社会運動史 (A History of Student Social Movements)
By Kikukawa Tadao 菊川忠雄
Tokyo, Kaikô Shoten, 1947. 475p., 18cm.

256. Manshû Kaihatsu 40 nenshi 満州開発四十年史 (A History of Forty Years of Manchurian Exploitation), 3 vols.
By Manshikai 満史会
Tokyo, Manshû Kaihatsu 40 nenshi Kankôkai (The Publishing Association for a History of 40 Years of the Manchurian Exploitation), 1964–65. 890p., bibliog. 13p., 24cm.

257. Nihon Rôdô Kumiai Undôshi 日本労働組合運動史 (A History of the

Trade Union Movement in Japan)
By Watanabe Tôru 渡部徹
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1954. 360p., bibliog. 100p., 22cm.

258. Nihon Shimbunshi 日本新聞史 (A History of Newspapers in Japan)
By Ono Hideo 小野秀雄
Tokyo, Ryôsho Fukyûkai 良書普及会 (Association for Diffusion of Good Books), 1948. 396p., 21cm.

The investigation of newspaper is a young science in Japan. This book is one of a few historical investigations, taking a general survey of changes in the newspaper world from the 1st Year of Meiji (1868) to the Postwar days. The author is "a forerunner" who tried the scientific investigation of newspapers after accumulating practical experience as a newspaperman. In this book, the author's practical experiences are made effective use of with a tinge of a record of his personal experiences as well. A standard research work for the comprehension of the general trend of the history of newspapers.

259. Keishichô-shi, Meiji-hen, Taisho-hen and Showa-hen 警視庁史, 明治編, 大正編, 昭和編 (A History of the Metropolitan Police Board), 3 vols.
By Keishichô-shi Hensan Iinkai 警視庁史編纂委員会 (The Editorial Committee of the History of the Metropolitan Police Board)
Tokyo, the same, 1959–62. Vol. I, 528p., 100 pls.; Vol. II, 749p., 158 pls.; Vol. III, 1075p., ind. 18p., 50 pls., 23cm.

260. Nôrin Gyôseishi 農林行政史 (A History of Policies in Agriculture and Forestry), 5 vols.
Ed. by Nôrin Daijin Kambô Sômuka 農林大臣官房総務課
Tokyo, Nôrin Kyôkai 農林協会 (Association for Agriculture and Forestry), 1957–59. ca. 1066–1479p., 26cm.

261. Shôkô Gyôseishi 商工行政史 (A History of Commercial and Industrial Policy), 3 vols.

Ed. by Shôkô Gyôseishi Kankôkai 商工行政史刊行会 (Publishing Society of a History of the Commercial and Industrial Policy)
Tokyo, the same, 1954–55. Vol. I, 645p.; Vol. II, 514p.; Vol. III, 666p., 129 illus., 27cm.

2. MEIJI-TAISHO PERIOD (1868–1926)

262. Ôkubo Toshimichi Den 大久保利通伝 (The Life of Ôkubo Toshimichi), 3 vols.
By Katsuta Magoya 勝田孫彌
Tokyo, Dôbunkan, 1910–11. Vol. I, 691p.; Vol. II, 876p., 9 figs., 21 pls.; Vol. III, 827p., 6 figs., 23cm.

263. Shôkiku Kido-kô Den 松菊木戸公伝 (The Life of Marquis Kido Takayoshi), 2 vols.
By Tsumaki Chûta 妻木忠太
Tokyo, Shôkiku Kido-kô Den Hensanjo 松菊木戸公伝編纂所 (The Society for the Compilation of Marquis Kido's Biography), 1927. Vol. I, 1103p., chronological personal history 67p., 19 pls.,; Vol. II, 2184p., chronological personal history 64p., 28 pls., 23cm.

264. Kôshaku Yamagata Aritomo Den 公爵山県有朋伝 (The Life of Prince Yamagata Aritomo), 3 vols.
By Tokutomi Iichirô 徳富猪一郎
Tokyo, Yamagata Aritomo-kô Kinen Jigyôkai 山県有朋公記念事業会 (The Prince Yamagata Aritomo Memorial Society), 1933. Vol. I, 1226p., genealogy 26p.; Vol. II, 1136p.; Vol. III, 1230p., chronological personal history 82p., many pls., 23cm. Reprinted in 1969.

265. Yamagata Aritomo—Meiji Nihon no Shôchô 山県有朋—明治日本の象徴 (Yamagata Aritomo: Symbol of Japan at the Meiji Period)
By Oka Yoshitake 岡義武
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店, 1958. 195p., bibliog. 2p., 2 figs.,

17cm.

266. Itô Hakubun Den 伊藤博文伝 (The Life of Itô Hakubun), 3 vols.
By Shumpo-kô Tsuishôkai 春畝公追頌会 (The Shumpo-kô Memorial Society)
Tokyo, Tôseisha, 1940. Vol. I, 972p., documents 58p., 18 pls.; Vol. II, 976p., documents 83p., 14 pls.; Vol. III, 944p., documents 71p., 24 pls., 23cm.

267. Segai Inoue-kô Den 世外井上公伝 (The Life of Marquis Inoue Kaoru), 5 vols.
By Inoue Kaoru-kô Denki Hensankai 井上馨公伝記編集会 (The Society for the Compilation of Marquis Inoue Kaoru's Biography)
Tokyo, Naigai Shoseki, 1933–34. Vol. I, 572p. genealogy 5p., chronological personal history 55p.; Vol. II, 760p.; Vol. III, 944p.; Vol. IV, 796p.; Vol. V, 680p., ind. 65p., appendix (short biography) 285p., many pls. in each vol., 23cm.

268. Kôshaku Matsukata Masayoshi Den 公爵松方正義伝 (The Life of Prince Matsukata Masayoshi), 2 vols.
By Tokutomi Iichirô 徳富猪一郎
Tokyo, Kôshaku Matsukata Masayoshi Hakkôjo 公爵松方正義発行所 (Publishing Society of Prince Matsukata Masayoshi's Biography) 1935. Vol. I, 1201p.; Vol. II, 1187p., 49 photos in 2 vols., 22cm.

269. Kôshaku Katsura Tarô Den 公爵桂太郎伝 (The Life of Prince Katsura Tarô), 2 vols.
By Tokutomi Iichirô 徳富猪一郎
Tokyo, Ko Katsura Kôshaku Kinen Jigyôkai 故桂公爵記念事業会 (The Memorial Society for the Late Prince Katsura), 1917. Vol. I, 1131p.; Vol. II, 1051p., genealogy 5p., chronological personal history 45p., ind. 61p., many pls. and letters in each vol., 23cm.

270. Ôkuma-kô 85 nenshi 大隈侯八十五年史 (Eighty-fifth Anniversary His-

tory of Marquis Ôkuma Shigenobu), 3 vols.
By Ôkuma-kô Hachijûgonenshi Hensankai 大隈侯八十五年史編纂会 (The Society for the Compilation of Eighty-fifth Anniversary History of Marquis Ôkuma)
Tokyo, the same, 1926. Vol. I, 871p., 9 pls.; Vol. II, 730p., 12 pls.; Vol. III, 777p., chronological personal history 112p., 12 pls., 23cm.

271. Kôno Banshû Den 河野磐州伝 (The Life of Kôno Banshû)
By Kôno Banshû Den Hensankai 河野磐州伝編纂会 (The Society for the Compilation of the Biography of Kôno Banshû), 2 vols.
Tokyo, the same, 1923. ca. 1500p. in 2 vols., many figs., 23cm.

272. Tanaka Giichi Denki 田中義一伝記 (A Biography of Tanaka Giichi), 2 vols.
By Tanaka Giichi Denki Kankôkai 田中義一伝記刊行会 (The Society for the Compilation of the Biography of Tanaka Giichi)
Tokyo, the same, 1957–60. Average 750p., 15 figs., 22cm.

273. Shishaku Saitô Minoru Den 子爵斉藤実伝 (The Life of Viscount Saitô Minoru), 4 vols.
By Saitô Shishaku Kinenkai 斉藤子爵記念会 (The Memorial Society of Viscount Saitô)
Tokyo, the same, 1941. 1098p. in all, 4 figs., 22cm.

274. Inukai Bokudô Den 犬養木堂伝 (The Life of Inukai Bokudô), 3 vols.
By Washio Yoshinao 鷲尾義直
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1939. Average 910p., 21 figs., 22cm. Reprinted in 1968.

275. Shidehara Kijurô 幣原喜重郎
By Shidehara Heiwa Zaidan 幣原平和財団 (The Shidehara Peace Foundation)
Tokyo, the same, 1955. 785p., ind. 10p., 1 fig., 22cm.

276. Konoe Ayamaro 近衛文麿, 2 vols.
By Yabe Teiji 矢部貞治
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1952. Average 630p., 6 figs., 22cm.

277. Kômei Tennô-ki 孝明天皇記 (An Account of the Emperor Kômei)
Ed. by Kunaishô Sentei Gojiseki Torishirabegakari 宮内省先帝御事蹟取調掛 (Investigation Bureau, the Department of the Imperial Household)
Tokyo, Kunaishô (The Imperial Household), 1906, 119 vols. bound in Japanese style, 2 illustration vols. Not for sale, average 40p., 27cm. (Reprint: Kyoto, Heian Jingû (The Heian Shrine), 1967–69. 5 vols. average 950p., 23cm.

278. Iwakura-kô Jikki 岩倉公実記 (An Authentic Record of Prince Iwakura Tomomi), 2 vols.
By Tada Kômon 多田好問
Tokyo, Kunaishô Kôgôshoku (The Entourage of Her Majesty the Empress, the Imperial Household), 1906. Vol. I, 1058p., 7 pls.; Vol. II, 2071p., 28cm.

279. Tokugawa Yoshinobu-kô Den 徳川慶喜公伝 (The Life of Shogun Tokugawa Yoshinobu)
Ed. by Shibusawa Eiichi 渋沢栄一
Tokyo, Ryûmonsha, 1918. Vol. I, 445p., 16 pls.; Vol. II, 457p., 17 pls.; Vol. III, 576p., 26 pls.; Vol. IV, 518p., 56 pls.; Vol. V, appendix 667p.; Vol. VI, appendix 522p.; Vol. VII, appendix 566p.; Vol. VIII, ind. 262p.; 23cm. (Reprinted in Tokyo, Heibonsha 1967–68. 4 vols. appeared, 18cm.)

280. Ishinshi Kôyô 維新史綱要 (An Outline of the History of the Restoration)
Ed. by Mombushô Ishin Shiryô Hensan Jimukyoku 文部省 維新史料編纂事務局 (Editorial Board for the Compilation of Documents concerning the Meiji Restoration, Ministry of Education)

Tokyo, Meguro Shoten, 1937–39.

281. Ishinshi 維新史 (History of the Meiji Restoration), 5 vols. + suppl. vol.
Ed. by Ishin Shiryô Hensan Jimukyoku 維新史料編纂局 (Editorial Board for the Compilation of Documents concerning the Meiji Restoration)
Tokyo, Meiji Shoin, 1939–41. Vol. I, 674p., app. 7p.; Vol. II, 984p., app. 6p.; Vol. III, 712p., app. 5p.; Vol. V, 841p., app. 60p.; Suppl. Vol. 729p., 21cm.

282. Meiji Ishinshi Kenkyû Kôza 明治維新史研究講座 (Series of Studies on History of the Meiji Restoration), 6 vols.
Ed. by Rekishigaku Kenkyûkai 歴史学研究会 (The Historical Science Society of Japan)
Tokyo, Heibonsha, First ed. 1958–59, Second ed. 1968–69. Average ca. 300p., bibliog. 256p., ind. 87p., 22cm.

This series is a collection of monographs on the Meiji Restoration written by members of the Historical Science Society of Japan. Though the influence of Controversy on Japanese Capitalism deeply colors the whole work, each investigator presents his own research unrestrictedly. The work represents the state of the investigation of the history of the Restoration in the 1950's. Particularly, the last volume, allocated for the introduction of historical materials and reference books about the history of the Restoration, is a convenient guide for the research of the history of the Restoration.

283. Reimeiki no Meiji Nihon—Nichiei Kôshôshi no Shikaku ni oite— 黎明期の明治日本—日英交渉史の視角において—(Japan at the Dawn of the Meiji Period: A Study of the History of Anglo-Japanese Relation)
By Oka Yoshitake 岡義武
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1964. 205p., 22cm.

284. Meiji Ishin 明治維新 (The Meiji Restoration)

By Tôyama Shigeki 遠山茂樹
Iwanami Zensho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1951. 341p., bibliog. 18p., ind. 15p., 17cm.

Research on the history of the Meiji Restoration after the War was started by investigators interested in proving points in the "Controversy on Japanese Capitalism" which continued from Prewar days. The author is one of these investigators belonging to the line of so-called Kôza-ha. This book, an attempt to analyze the history of the Meiji Restoration based on Kôza-ha's theory, is the first and representative work of his research after the War. Along with the result that Kôza-ha had reached, theoretical problems and future problems for research on the history of the Meiji Restoration are revealed in this book. This was the starting point of research after the War, and every student must read this book once at least. Still full of suggestions for research.

285. Gakusetsu Hihan Meiji Ishin Ron 学説批判明治維新論 (A Critical Study of Interpretations of the Meiji Restoration)
By Ishii Takashi 石井孝
Tokyo, Yoshikawa Kôbunkan, 1961, 279p., ind. 26p., 18cm.

286. Meiji Ishin to Tôyô no Kaihô 明治維新と東洋の解放 (The Meiji Restoration and the Liberation of the East)
By Ashizu Yoshihiko 葦津珍彦
Tokyo, Shinseiryokusha, 1964. 222p., 18cm.

287. Meiji Ishinshi Kenkyû 明治維新史研究 (Studies in the History of the Meiji Restoration)
By Hani Gorô 羽仁五郎
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1956, 386p., ind. 11p., 22cm.

288. Bakumatsu Gaikôshi no Kenkyû 幕末外交史の研究 (A Study of the Diplomatic History of the Late Tokugawa Period)
By Ôtsuka Takematsu 大塚武松

Tokyo, Hôbunkan, 1952, 2nd. ed. 1967. 431p., ind. 36p., 22cm.

289. Bakumatsushi Gaisetsu 幕末史概説 (An Outline of the History of the Late Tokugawa Period)
By Inobe Shigeo 井野辺茂雄
Tokyo, Chûbunkan Shoten, 1930. 701p., ind. 68p., 8 figs., 22cm.

290. Meiji Ishin no Kokusaiteki Kankyô 明治維新の国際的環境 (International Situation around the Meiji Restoration)
By Ishii Takashi 石井孝
Tokyo, Yoshikawa Kôbunkan, First ed. 1957. 672p., ind. 31p., 24cm.
Second ed. 1966. ind. 53p., 24cm.

Research on the history of the Meiji Restoration is divided largely into two trends: one is the method of searching for the main factor of the Meiji Restoration in the "inside necessity" in Japan, and the other is to lay stress on the outside pressure of the Western Powers. This book is written from the latter point of view to elucidate the outside pressure of the Western Powers in connection with various political problems in the later Tokugawa Regime and the Meiji Restoration and the way of correspondence of the Japanese side, utilizing tremendous amounts of materials. Particularly, the author, having gotten a general acquaintance with the historical materials of England and France, makes a detailed statement about the attitudes of Western Powers, many of which were unknown in the past. A research book indicating the present level of the investigation of the history of foreign policy in the period of the later Tokugawa Regime and the Meiji Restoration.

291. Boshin Sensô 戊辰戦争 (Boshin Civil War)
By Haraguchi Kiyoshi 原口清
Tokyo, Hanawa Shobô, 1963. 269p., 19cm.

292. Meiji Kempô Seiritsushi 明治憲法成立史 (A History of the Establishment of the Meiji Constitution), 2 vols.
By Inada Masatsugu 稲田正次

Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1960–62. Vol. I, 760p., Vol. II, 1144p., 22cm.

The way leading to the establishment of the Constitution of Meiji was not straight. A process of severe antagonism and dispute existed among political powers in connection with its contents. This book is an investigation of this process of establishment of the Constitution from the viewpoint of the investigation of history of laws. The author begins with the promulgation of the Gokajô no Goseimon (Five-Point Imperial Charter Oath) and the directory of political organizations and investigates precisely and positively the process of drafting the Constitution at the Privy Council, and various disputes among those outside the government which followed. This book is particularly valuable because of the precise elucidation of the elaboration of the Constitution made by the Meiji Government and participation by non-official groups, particularly by the Jiyû Minken-ha (Democratic Rights Group) and also of its character as a collection of historical materials.

293. Kempô Seitei to Roesler—Nihon Kempô Shogen'an no Kisô Keii to sono Kompon Seishin 憲法制定とロエスレル—日本憲法諸原案の起草経緯と其の根本精神 (Hermann Roesler and the Establishment of the Constitution in 1890: Process of Compiling Various Drafts for the Japanese Constitution and Their Underlying Principles)
By Suzuki Yasuzô 鈴木安蔵
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1942. 440p., ind. 7p., 21cm.

294. Hisho Ruisan 秘書類纂 (Collected Secret Documents), 24 vols.
Ed. by Itô Hirobumi 伊藤博文
Tokyo, Hisho Ruisan Kankôkai (Association for Compilation of Collected Secret Documents), 1933–36. ind., 23cm.

This is a compilation of archives possessed by Itô Hirobumi, classified by item. Mostly belong to the second and third decade of the Meiji period. Itô played one of the most important roles in Meiji policy, and this collection has become an indispensable collection of materials for the investigation of the constitutional settlement of modern Japan. The title of each volume is as follows: "Sino-Japanese

War"; "Materials on the Imperial System"; "Materials on the Constitution"; "Materials on the Imperial Diet" "Materials on Legislation"; "Materials about Governmental Organization"; "Financial Materials"; "Business and Industrial Materials"; "Materials on the Military System"; "Diplomacy"; "Materials on Relations with Korea"; "Materials on Formosa"; and "Miscellaneous."

295. Itô-kô Zenshû 伊藤公全集 (Collected Works of Prince Itô), 3 vols.
Ed. by Komatsu Midori 小松緑
Tokyo, Itô-kô Zenshû Kankôkai (The Society for the Compilation of the Collected Works of Prince Itô), 1927. illus., 23cm.

296. Meiji Kokka Keisei Katei no Kenkyû 明治国家形成過程の研究 (Studies of the Formation of the Meiji Regime)
By Inada Masatsugu 稲田正次
Tokyo, Ochanomizu Shobô, 1966. 673p., 22cm.

A collection of articles written by Inada Masatsugu and ten others. The whole is divided into three sections and each section is titled as follows: "Political process of the establishment of the Meiji Regime"; "Economic foundation of the establishment of the Meiji Regime" and "Laws and thoughts of the Meiji Regime." These three sections are written by historians, lawyers, scholars of political science and economists. A laborious work it is an attempt to elucidate multilaterally the process of the establishment of the Meiji Regime using abundant materials.

297. Meiji Bunka Shiryô Sôsho 明治文化資料叢書 (Collected Documents of Meiji Culture), 12 vols.
Ed. by Meiji Bunka Shiryô Sôsho Kankôkai 明治文化資料叢書刊行会 (The Society for the Compilation of the Collected Documents of Meiji Culture)
Tokyo, Kazama Shobô, 1959–62. Average 510p., 21cm.

298. Meiji Zenki Seijishi no Kenkyû 明治前期政治史の研究 (A Study on

the Political History of the Early Meiji Period)
By Umetani Noboru 梅渓昇
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1963. 399p., ind. 12p., 22cm.

The author emphasizes the investigation of the process of the establishment of the order of Meiji Policy from the "mutual relationship of three elements forming the polity: laws, authorities and morals." From this aspect, i) the establishment of the Meiji Military, ii) relationship between military and politics, and iii) elaboration of Imperial Instruction for the Military and Imperial Rescript on Education and the process of their establishment are investigated as political history in this book. One of the remarkable books at the present when the research on the period before the establishment of the Meiji Constitution is partial to the history of movement for Democratic Rights. Materials are abundant.

299. Nihon Kenseishi Taikô 日本憲政史大綱 (Outline of Japanese Constitutional History), 2 vols.
By Osatake Takeki 尾佐竹猛
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1938–39. Vol. I, 369p.; Vol. II, 372p., ind. 18p., 22cm.

300. Meiji Kenseishi 明治憲政史 (A Constitutional History in the Meiji Period), 2 vols.
By Kudô Takeshige 工藤武重
Tokyo, Okano Shôgakukai (Okano Scholarship Society), 1914, 1922. Vol. I, 636p.; Vol. II, 614p., 22cm.

301. Meiji Shonen Jôyaku Kaiseishi no Kenkyû 明治初年条約改正史の研究 (Studies on the Treaty Revision in the Beginning of the Meiji Period)
By Shimomura Fujio 下村富士男
Tokyo, Yoshikawa Kôbunkan, 1962. 258p., ind. 12p., 4 figs., 22cm.

302. Jôyaku Kaisei—Meiji no Minzoku Mondai—条約改正—明治の民族問題 (Treaty Revision: The Problem of Nationalism in the Meiji Period)

By Inoue Kiyoshi 井上清
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1955. 223p., 1 fig., 17cm.

303. Jôyaku Kaiseishi 条約改正史 (A History of the Treaty Revision)
By Yamamoto Shigeru 山本茂
Tokyo, Takayama Shoin, 1943. 650p., bibliog. 9p., ind. 57p., 21cm.

304. Jiyû Minken Undô 自由民権運動 (People's Rights Movement)
Ed. by Meiji Shiryô Kenkyû Renrakukai 明治史料研究連絡会 (Liaison Council of Historical Materials for the Meiji Period)
Meijishi Kenkyû Sôsho 明治史研究叢書 (A Series of Historical Studies on the Meiji Period)
Tokyo, Ochanomizu Shobô, 1956, 2nd ed., 1966. 236p., 18cm.

305. Jiyû Minken-ki no Kenkyû 自由民権期の研究 (Studies of the Period of the People's Rights Movement), 4 vols.
Ed. by Horie Eiichi 堀江英一 & Tôyama Shigeki 遠山茂樹
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1959. 168–269p., 21cm.

306. Meiji Jidai no Shimbun to Zasshi 明治時代の新聞と雑誌 (Newspapers and Magazines in the Meiji Period)
By Nishida Taketoshi 西田長寿
Nihon Rekishi Shinsho 日本歴史新書 (New Books on Japanese History)
Tokyo, Shibundô, 1961. 244p., postscript 3p., 21cm.

307. Nisshin Sen'eki Gaikôshi no Kenkyû 日清戦役外交史の研究 (A Study of the Diplomatic History of the Sino-Japanese War)
By Tabohashi Kiyoshi 田保橋潔
Tôyô Bunko Ronsô 東洋文庫論叢 (Tôyô Bunko Monographs), 32
Tokyo, Tôkô Shoin, 1951. 556p., bibliog. 5p., 22cm.

308. Meiji Kensei Keizaishi-ron 明治憲政経済史論 (Studies of Political and Economic History of the Meiji Period) (1919)

By Kokka Gakukai 国家学会 (Association of Political and Social Science)
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1919. 431p., 22cm.

Kokka Gakukai (Association of Political and Social Science), commemorating the 30th anniversary of its founding, chose seven statesmen and businessmen who had rendered distinguished service to the building of the Meiji Regime and asked them to write about their service. This book is the collection of their articles. Fukuoka Takachika writes on the Five-Point Imperial Charter Oath and the promulgation of the directory of political organizations; Kaneko Kentarô, on elaboration of the Constitution; Ôkuma Shigenobu, on political parties in Japan; Itagaki Taisuke, on the history of the Constitution; Matsukata Masayoshi, on the readjustment of bills; Shibusawa Eiichi, on the development of Japanese economy; and Yamagata Aritomo, on the conscription system and the local autonomy system. Each article, being written by the person directly involved in the subject, is of value as source material.

309. Mutsu Gaikô—Nisshin Sensô no Gaikôshiteki Kenkyû—陸奥外交—日清戦争の外交史的研究 (Foreign Policy of Mutsu: A Study of the History of Diplomacy in the Sino-Japanese War)
By Shinobu Seizaburô 信夫清三郎
Tokyo, Sôbunkaku, 1935. 554p., bibliog. 16p., ind. 8p., 23cm.

The title of this book "Mutsu Gaikô" originated from Mutsu Munemitsu 陸奥宗光, the Foreign Minister of the 2nd Itô Cabinet (1892–1896), but this book is not a biographical investigation of him. What the author is aiming at is research on the Sino-Japanese relationship concerning the Korean Problem in 1893–94 under the initiative of Mutsu. His point of view is not limited only to diplomatic negotiations, but extends to the political and economic situation of Japan and China under the Ch'ing Dynasty. A standard work on the process that led to the Sino-Japanese War.

See also entry 134.

310. Gen'yôsha Shashi 玄洋社社史 (A History of Gen'yôsha or Black Ocean Society)
Ed. by Gen'yôsha Shashi Hensankai 玄洋社社史編集会 (Society for the Compilation of the History of Gen'yôsha)
Tokyo, the same, 1917. 731p., bibliog. 26p., 23cm. Reprinted in Tokyo, 1966.

311. Meiji no Seijika Tachi—Hara Takashi ni tsuranaru Hitobito—明治の政治家たち—原敬につらなる人々 (Japanese Statesmen in the Meiji Period: Hara Takashi and his followers), 2 vols.
By Hattori Shisô 服部之総
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1950—54. Vol. I, 190p.; Vol. II, 222p., 1 fig., 17cm.

312. Kimitsu Nichiro Senshi 機密日露戦史 (A Confidential History of the Russo-Japanese War)
By Tani Toshio 谷寿夫
Meiji Hyakunenshi Sôsho 明治百年史叢書 (Library of the Centenary of the Meiji Restoration)
Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1966. 649p., bibliog. 3p., 4 illus., 3 figs., 22cm.

313. Komura Gaikôshi 小村外交史 (A History of Komura's Foreign Policy), 2 vols.
By Gaimushô 外務省
Tokyo, Beniya Shoten, 1952–53. Vol. I, 459p.; Vol. II, 489p., bibliog. 30p., 22cm.

Komura Jutarô 小村寿太郎 (1855–1911) is a diplomat who successively served as ambassador and minister to England, Russia and the Empire of Ch'ing, Foreign Minister of the first and second Cabinet of Katsura, and lead the foreign policy of Japan at the end of the Meiji period. This book is a collection of his works as a diplomat, centering around his two terms as Foreign Minister. We are introduced to the Japanese attitude in the diplomatic negotiations with the Empire of

Ch'ing, such as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and Portsmouth Peace Treaty. A fundamental reference book about the history of foreign policy of Japan in the latter half of the Meiji Japan.

314. Nichiro Sensôshi no Kenkyû 日露戦争史の研究 (A Study of the History of the Russo-Japanese War)
Ed. by Shinobu Seizaburô 信夫清三郎 & Nakayama Jiichi 中山治一
Tokyo, Kawade Shobô Shinsha, 1959. 478p., bibliog. 25p., ind. 18p., 21cm.

315. Nichiro Sensô Igo—Higashi Asia o meguru Teikokushugi no Kokusai Kankei—日露戦争以後—東アジアをめぐる帝国主義の国際関係 (After the Russo-Japanese War: Imperialism and International Relations in East Asia)
By Nakayama Jiichi 中山治一
Sôgen Rekishi Sensho 創元歴史選書 (Sôgen Library on History)
Tokyo, Sôgensha, 1957. 190p., bibliog. 5p., 2 figs., 18cm.

316. Meiji Shakaishugi Shiryôshû 明治社会主義史料集 (A Collection of Historical Materials about Socialism of the Meiji Period)
Ed. by Rôdô Undôshi Kenkyûkai 労働運動史研究会 (The Labor History Research Association)
Tokyo, Meiji Bunken Shiryô Kankôkai, 1960–63. 19 vols. ca. 280p., 22cm. and 30 cm.

The socialist movement in the Meiji period can be said to have been an ideological movement. The stress of the movement was put on the popularization and propagation of socialistic ideas, and numbers of newspapers and magazines were published for that purpose. This collection is a reprint of the newspapers and magazines published by socialists. *Hikari* (The Light), *Chokugen* (Straight Talk), *Shin Kigen* (New Era), *Gekkan Heimin Shimbun* (Commoner's Monthly), *Ôsaka Heimin Shimbun* (Ôsaka Commoner's Paper), *Rôdôsha* (Laborers), *Tôkyô Shakai Shimbun* (Tôkyô Social Newspaper), *Kumamoto Hyôron* (Kumamoto Review), *Sekai Fujin* (Women of the World), *Rôdô Sekai*

(Labor World), and *Shakaishugi* (Socialism) are involved. All indispensable reference material for research on socialism in the Meiji period.

See also entry 135.

317. Kindai Nihon Seiji Kôzô no Kenkyû 近代日本政治構造の研究 (Studies on the Political Structure in Modern Japan)
By Ishida Takashi 石田雄
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1956. 312p., 22cm.

318. Tai-Man-Mô Seisakushi no Ichimen—Nichi-Ro Sengo yori Taishôki ni Itaru—対満蒙政策史の一面—日露戦後より大正期にいたる— (An Aspect of the History of Japanese Policies toward Manchuria and Mongolia: From the Russo-Japanese War to the Taisho Period)
Ed. by Kurihara Ken 栗原健
Meiji Hyakunenshi Sôsho 明治百年史叢書 (Series: A Centenary of Meiji)
Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1966. 378p., bibliog. 1p., photo 1p., 22cm.

319. Ozaki Gakudô Zenshû 尾崎咢堂全集 (Collected Works of Ozaki Gakudô), 12 vols.
Ed. by Gakudô Zenshû Hensan Iinkai 咢堂全集編纂委員会 (Editorial Committee of Collected Works of Gakudô)
Tokyo, Kôronsha, 1956. Ca. 630p.–800p., ind. 130p., illus., many pls., 22cm.

320. Hara Takashi Nikki 原敬日記 (Diaries of Hara Takashi), 5 vols. and 1 suppl. vol.
By Hara Keiichirô 原奎一郎
Tokyo, Fukumura Shuppan, 1965. Average 400p., ind. 144p., 4 figs., 22cm.

Hara Takashi (Kei) (1856–1921) who played a leading part in Seiyûkai 政友会 (Seiyûkai Party) from the latter half of Meiji through the Taisho period, was an eminent party politician. He left an accurate political diary indicating his multitudinous activities from his younger days until death by assassination. This book, in which the opposition and cooperation among various political powers in the politics of the Meiji and Taisho periods are clearly indicated, shows the political ability and tact of Hara Takashi. Primary historical material concerning the political history of the Meiji and Taisho periods.

321. Taisho Demokurashîshi 大正デモクラシー史 (A History of Taisho Democracy)
By Shinobu Seizaburô 信夫清三郎
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôron Shinsha, 1954–59. 106p. in all, ind. 36p., bibliog. 16p., 22cm.

Research on the general history of politics in the Taisho period. The author calls this period "Taisho Democratic" period. He maintains that the characteristics of this period lay in the "democratic trend," such as the prevalance of democratic ideas, the universal suffrage movement, a sudden rise of the socialist movement and the rise of popular movements of various forms. This tendency to see the political history of the Taisho period, centering around the "democratic movements," is still dominant today, and in this sense, the role that this books has played is great. However this aspect itself ought to be reexamined.

322. Taisho Seijishi 大正政治史 (A Political History of the Taisho Period), 4 vols.
By Shinobu Seizaburô 信夫清三郎
Tokyo, Kawade Shobô, 1951–52. Vol. I, 322p.; Vol. II, 693p.; Vol. III, 1024p.; Vol. IV, 1378p., bibliog. 112p., ind. 39p., 22cm. 2nd ed.: Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1968.

323. Nihon Seitô Seiji no Keisei 日本政党政治の形成 (Formation of Party Politics in Japan)
By Mitani Taichirô 三谷太一郎

Tokyo, Tôkyô Daigaku Shuppankai, 1967. 304p., 22cm.

In this book, the author keeps his eyes upon the changes of political structure after the Russo-Japanese War and sets up the problem of grasping the extension of political parties as progress in the dismantling process of the Meiji Polity and the accumulation process of party politics, emphasizing the political leadership of Hara Takashi. The author calls this process "Taisho Democratization" and analyzes it from two sides of internal politics and external politics. The most recent result of research in political history of the late Meiji and the early Taisho period.

324. Nihon Kenseishi 日本憲政史 (A Constitutional History of Japan)
By Osatake Takeki 尾佐竹猛
Gendai Seijigaku Zenshû 現代政治学全集 (A Series of Modern Politics), Vol. VI
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1930. 408p., 22cm.

325. Taisho Kenseishi (Tennô Shinsei-hen, Kôshi Sessho-hen) 大正憲政史 (天皇親政篇，皇嗣摂政篇) (A Constitutional History of the Taisho Period: Vol. I, the Imperial Direct Rule; Vol. II, the Regency of the Crown Prince)
By Kudô Takeshige 工藤武重
Tokyo, Okano Shôgakukai (Okano Scholarship Society), 1927—1930. Vol. I, 723p., Vol. II, 436p., 22cm.

326. Taisho Seihen Zengo 大正政変前後 (Coup d'etat of Taisho, Before and After)
By Kyôguchi Motokichi 京口元吉
Kindai Nihon Rekishi Kôza 近代日本歴史講座 (Modern Japanese History), Vol. VII
Tokyo, Hakuyôsha, 1940. 367p., 23cm.

327. Kyokutô Kokusai Seijishi Josetsu—Nijûichi-kajô Yôkyû no Kenkyû—極東国際政治史序説—二十一箇条要求の研究 (An Aspect of Far East-

ern International Political History: A Study of the Twenty-One Demands)
By Horikawa Takeo 堀川武夫
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1958. 420p. bibliog. 5p., ind. 9p., 21cm.

328. Taisho Demokurashîki no Seiji—Matsumoto Gôkichi Seiji Nisshi—大正デモクラシー期の政治—松本剛吉政治日誌 (Politics in the Period of the Taisho Democracy: Political Diary of Matsumoto Gôkichi)
Revised by Oka Yoshitake 岡義武 & Hayashi Shigeru 林茂
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1959, 644p., ind. 14p., 22cm.

Matsumoto Gôkichi is not a politician who played an active part in politics. He was a peculiar figure who had had relations with Yamagata Aritomo and politicians of the Yamagata group, had come into close contact with Saionji Kin'mochi after Yamagata's death, and offered political information he had gathered to these founders of cabinet. The "Political Diary" which he left tells the circumstances of the political world from July 31, 1912 (the 1st Year of the Taisho period) to 1955 (the 30th Year of the Showa period) in detail. The articles are particularly abundant after the 5th Year of Taisho (1917). This diary is a planetarium with an emphasis on the complicated and intricate arrangements of personal power delineating vicissitudes and internal changes. The most basic historical material for the investigation of the political history of the Taisho period.

329. Shiberia Shuppei no Shiteki Kenkyû シベリア出兵の史的研究 (A Historical Study of the Siberian Expedition)
By Hosoya Chihiro 細谷千博
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1955. 252p., bibliog. 7p., ind. 9p., 1 map, 22cm.

The Siberian Expedition of Japan involved two phases: one was the agreement with the great powers depending on diplomatic negotiations, and the other is the process of deciding foreign policy. In this book, the Siberian Expedition is successfully reconstructed in a three-dimensional manner, by means of the examination of the former from the aspect of the relations with England and America and of the latter as a confrontation between arguments for an independent expedition and a cooperative expedition particularly at the deliberation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs.

330. Suiusô Nikki—Itô-ke Monjo: Rinji Gaikô Chôsa Iinkai Kaigi Hikki tô—翠雨荘日記—伊東家文書，臨時外交調査委員会会議筆記等 (Diaries of Suiusô Villa—Ito Documents: Records of Meetings of the Provisional Committee in Charge of Research on Foreign Affairs etc. —)
Ed. by Kobayashi Tatsuo 小林龍夫
Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1966. 932p., 2 figs., 22cm.

331. Seitô Shiron—Hara Takashi Botsugo—政党史論—原敬歿後 (An Essay on the History of Japanese Party Politics after the Death of Hara Takashi)
By Ishigami Ryôhei 石上良平
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1960. 378p., ind. 6p., 2 figs., 20cm.

332. Kome Sôdô no Kenkyû 米騒動の研究 (Studies of the Rice Riots), 5 vols.
By Inoue Kiyoshi 井上清 & Watanabe Tôru 渡部徹
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1959–62. Average 450p., 22cm.

The Rice Riots, suddenly occurred in 1918 (the 17th Year of Taisho) in Toyama Prefecture, and were a matter of great concern which spread into more than five hundred places in forty-two prefectures in less than no time. This work, five volumes, is a collection of tremendous amounts of materials concerning these Rice Riots, and attempts to elucidate the whole aspect including their political and social causes. The facts in each prefecture were brought to light for the first time. Also a clue to investigate the social background of this event is suggested. The most basic work for information concerning the outline of the Rice Riots and a starting point for future investigation.

333. Iwayuru Kome Sôdô no Kenkyû 所謂米騒動の研究 (A Study of the So-called Rice Riot)
By Yoshikawa Mitsusada 吉河光貞
Shihôshô Shisô Kenkyû Shiryô 司法省思想研究資料 (Ministry of Justice's Bulletin of Materials for Study of Thoughts), No. 51
Tokyo, Shihôshô Keijikyoku (The Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice), 1938. 492p., 20cm.

334. Kome Sôdô no Kenkyû 米騒動の研究 (A Study of the Rice Riot)
By Shôji Kichinosuke 庄司吉之助
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1957. 206p., 60 tables, 21cm.

3. SHOWA PERIOD (1926-)

335. Saionji-kô to Seikyoku 西園寺公と政局 (Prince Saionji and the Political Situation), 8 vols. and 1 suppl. vol.
By Harada Kumao 原田熊雄
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1950–52. Ca. 240p.–430p., ind. suppl. vol. 79p., many figs., 22cm.

This collection is a shorthand record of the oral documents of Harada Kumao, a secretary of Saionji Kin'mochi who was the only Genrô (Senator) in the Showa period, based on his direct and indirect observation from 1930 (the 5th Year of the Showa period) to 1940 (the 15th Year of the Showa period). Harada, as a secretary of the Genrô, took charge of the contact between Prime Minister, politicians, Military officers and the Genrô, and accordingly knew well about the inside situation of the political world. This record is indispensable material for the investigation of political history of the above mentioned period. Particularly convenient to know the trend of the upper classes of the political world.

336. Tokyo Saiban 東京裁判 (The Tokyo Trial), 9 vols.
By Asahi Shimbun Hôtei Kishadan 朝日新聞法廷記者団 (Journalist group of the Asahi in charge of judiciary affairs)

Tokyo, Nyûsusha, 1946–49. 260p.–380p., 19cm. Reprint Tokyo, Tôkyô Saiban Kankôkai (Association for Compilation of the Tokyo Trial), 1962. 3 vols. 920p.–980p., many figs., 22cm.

At the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, opened in May 1946 (the 21st Year of the Showa), 28 criminals of "A" class were accused with "crimes against peace," and the aggressive policy of the "criminal" military, was impeached. In this court, as a result of summons of many witnesses and presentation of documentary evidence, numbers of hidden facts at the period from the beginning of the Showa up to the defeat were revealed. This collection is that of summarized reports of the processes of judgements, written by assignment men. This presents much material for the investigation of the political history of the Showa period.

337. Taiheiyô Sensô e no Michi—Kaisen Gaikôshi—太平洋戦争への道—開戦外交史 (The Road to the Pacific War: A History of Foreign Policy concerning the Commencement of the War), 7 vols. & 1 suppl. vol. Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会 (Japan Association of International Relations)
Tokyo, Asahi Shimbunsha, 1962–63. 331p.–624p. each volume, ind. 6–10p. each vol., maps, many figs., 22cm.

This work was planned for the purpose of establishing on accurate grasp of facts concerning the concrete circumstances of the diplomatic relationship of Japan leading to the commencement of the Pacific War, particularly from the sides of decision and execution of the policy. Consequently, the side of internal politics was omitted. The composition is as follows: "The Eve of the Manchurian Incident"; "The Manchurian Incident"; "The Sino-Japanese War" 2 vols.; "Triple Alliance and Japanese-USSR Neutrality Treaty"; "The Advance into the South"; "The Commencement of the Japanese-USA War"; and "Supplementary volume: Documents". One of the features of this series is the use of tremendous amounts of materials, involving the materials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the documents of the Army and Navy particularly. The supplement, containing the important materials chosen from all the volumes, is very useful.

338. Ugaki Kazunari Nikki Ichi 宇垣一成日記 I (Diaries of Ugaki Kazunari I.)
By Ugaki Kazunari 宇垣一成
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1968. 796p. 5 figs., 22cm.

339. Honjô Nikki 本庄日記 (Honjô's Diaries)
By Honjô Shigeru 本庄繁
Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1967. 426p., 9 figs., maps, 22cm.

340. Sugiyama Memo—Daihon'ei Seifu Renraku Kaigi tô Hikki—杉山メモ—大本営, 政府連絡会議等筆記 (Sugiyama Memoirs: Memoirs of the Liaison Conference of the Imperial Headquarters and the Government, etc.), 2 vols.
Ed. by Sambô Hombu 参謀本部 (The General Staff Office)
Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1967. Vol. I, 538p., 7 figs., II, 570p., 10 figs., maps, 22cm.

341. Kido Nikki 木戸日記 (Kido Diary), 2 vols. and 1 suppl. vol.
By Kido Kôichi 木戸幸一 and Ed. by Kido Nikki Kenkyûkai 木戸日記研究会 (Society for the Investigation of Kido Diary)
Tokyo, Tôkyô Daigaku Shuppankai, 1966–67. 1257p. in all, ind. 35p., 4 figs., 22cm.

The author, Kido Kôichi, was the Naidaijin Hishokanchô (the Chief of the Secretariat of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal) in 1930 (the 5th Year of the Showa) and the Naidaijin (the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal) from 1940 to 1945, and participated in the political secrets of the period, as one of the staff members of the Emperor. This is his accurate diary from January of 1930 to December of 1945, recording conversations, in detail, between politicians and military men who had met him. However, colloquial contents are omitted excepting the occasional description in detail. One of the indispensable fundamental materials for the research of Showa history. In addition, a supplementary volume contains Kido's own notes, documents and letters possessed by him.

342. Showa no Seishinshi 昭和の精神史 (A Spiritual History of the Showa Period)
By Takeyama Michio 竹山道雄
Tokyo, Shinchôsha, 1956, 159p., 18cm.

343. Shôwashi 昭和史 (A History of the Showa Period)
By Tôyama Shigeki 遠山茂樹, Imai Seiichi 今井清一 & Fujiwara Akira 藤原彰
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店, 1st. ed. 1955. 238p., ind. 6p., 6 maps, 2nd. ed. 1959. 294p., bibliog., chronological table and ind. 22p., maps, 18cm.

344. Taisho Showa Zaikai Hendôshi 大正・昭和財界変動史 (A History of Fluctuations in the Financial World in the Taisho and Showa Periods), 3 vols.
By Takahashi Kamekichi 高橋亀吉
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1954–55. Average 1500p., bibliog. 2p., ind. 17p., 22cm.

This work is centers around the fluctuations of Japanese economic conditions from World War I until 1937 (the 12th Year of Showa) for the investigation of the enforcement of politics and the correspondence of various groups of the financial world toward them. The period from the end of Meiji and the beginning of Taisho until the shift into controlled economy in 1938 is taken up. Industry, trade, finance and the developments and changes of economic structure are excluded in this work. An eminent work as a historical investigation of economic policy based on the theory of counter-cycle policy. Similar works are rare.

345. Gun Fashizumu Undôshi—Sangatsu Jiken kara Ni-ni-roku go made

軍ファシズム運動史—三月事件から二・二六後まで (A History of Military Fascism: From the March Incident to the End of the February 26 Incident)
By Hata Ikuhiko 秦郁彦
Tokyo, Kawade Shobô Shinsha, 1962. 213p., bibliog. 9p., ind. 4p., 22cm.

One of the biggest features of fascism in Japan is the fact that the main bearers of the movement were military men, especially the army men.

This book covers a period from the organization of "Sakurakai" (the Cherry Society) in 1930, passing through the February 26 Incident, up to the period just before the establishment of the Konoe Cabinet. It was the process, at the same time, that military men come to get real power to decide policy as a whole, continuing the severe internal conflict. This book is a collection of widespread materials including oral documents (chiefly individual memoirs). The material covering about 110p. added as a supplement, is also important.

346. Nihon Fashizumushi 日本ファシズム史 (A History of Fascism in Japan)
By Tanaka Sôgorô 田中惣五郎
Tokyo, Kawade Shobô Shinsha, 1960. 321p., bibliog. 3p., 22cm.

This work covers the period from the inclination of the Tanaka Cabinet to Fascism, as a prehistory, to the period of completion of Fascism by the Tôjô Cabinet. This is unique as a general history of Fascism in Japan, covering up to the Tôjô Cabinet.

347. Shina Jihen Sensô Shidôshi 支那事変戦争指導史 (A History of the War Leading in the Sino-Japanese War)
By Horiba Kazuo 堀場一雄
Tokyo, Jiji Tsûshinsha, 1962. 780p., ind. 8p., maps, 22cm., with a separate volume including statistical data, plates and other annexes.

348. Nitchû Sensô-shi 日中戦争史 (A History of the Sino-Japanese War)
By Hata Ikuhiko 秦郁彦

Tokyo, Kawade Shobô Shinsha, 1961. 304p., bibliog. 5p., ind. 6p., 22cm.

Upon the occasion of the Lukow-kiao incident Japan definitely stepped into invasion on the Continent of China. It was the commencement of the Sino-Japanese War. In this book, the whole aspect of this War is elucidated by means of access to various angles, such as peace moves, confrontation between the "hawks" and "doves", the trends of the Powers, etc., in addition to describing the hostile process of the War.

A standard investigation about the War between Japan and China for the first time, based on accurate research. In addition, it deals with the Umezu-Ho Ying chin Agreement and the isolation move of North China as a prehistory of the Sino-Japanese War, and compiles many materials.

349. Showa Kempeishi 昭和憲兵史 (A History of the Military Police of the Showa Period)
By Ôtani Keijirô 大谷敬二郎
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1966. 559p., 22cm. Appendix including documents 228p., 21cm.

In the Showa period before the defeat, the activity of the military police had been most conspicuous controlling the upsurge of both left and right-wing movements and thought and speech during the wartime. But this is also a period on which little research has been done. So, this is an important reference book, presenting basic facts about the gendarmerie. The author was a military police officer for a long time and once became the captain of the Military Police. The author himself took part in the examination of the affairs covered in this book and this is a history of the police based on experiences and materials. Supplementary documents of more than 220p., including the Military Police system, the proper law and other uncommon affairs, are particularly useful.

350. Rakujitsu no Joshô—Showa Rikugunshi Daiichibu—落日の序章—昭和

陸軍史第一部 (Introduction to the Sunset: A History of the Army in the Showa Period)
By Ôtani Keijirô 大谷敬二郎
Tokyo, Yakumo Shoten, 1958. 289p., 20cm.

351. Nihon o Horoboshita Mono—Gumbu Dokusaika to sono Hôkai no Katei—日本を亡ぼしたもの—軍部独裁化とその崩壊の過程 (What destroyed Japan: Military Dictatorship and the Process of its Collapse)
By Yamamoto Katsunosuke 山本勝之助
Tokyo, Shôkô Shoin, 1949. 442p., 19cm.

352. Kantôgun 関東軍 (The Army of Kantô)
By Shimada Toshihiko 島田俊彦
Chûkô Shinsho 中公新書 (Chûkô Shinsho Series)
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1965. 191p., maps, figs., 17cm.

353. Ni-ni-roku Jiken 二・二六事件 (The February 26 Incident, 1956)
Ed. by Kôno Tsukasa 河野司
Tokyo, Nihon Shûhôsha, 1957. 540p., illus. and many figs., 19cm.

There are great numbers of memoirs and other documents concerning the Incident of February 26. This work includes a collection of the writings of twenty persons in prison, including condemned criminals, such as Isobe Asaichi, Muranaka Kôji, Andô Teruzô, etc. This is highly evaluated as basic material on this event.

354. Ni-ni-roku Jiken no Nazo 二・二六事件の謎 (The Secret of the February 26 Incident)
By Ôtani Keijirô 大谷敬二郎
Tokyo, Kashiwa Shobô, 1967. 300p., 9 figs., 19cm.

355. Ni-ni-roku Jiken 二・二六事件 (The February 26 Incident)
By Takahashi Masae 高橋正衛
Chûkô Shinsho 中公新書 (Chûkô Shinsho Series)
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1965. 206p., bibliog. 4p., many figs., 17cm.

356. Showa no Saishô 昭和の宰相 (Prime Ministers in the Showa Period)
By Aritake Shûji 有竹修二
Tokyo, Asahi Shimbunsha, 1967. 323p., figs., 20cm.

357. Taiheiyô Sensô Zenshi 太平洋戦争前史 (A History of the Pre-Pacific War Period), 3 vols.
By Aoki Tokuzô 青木得三
Tokyo, Gakujutsu Bunken Fukyûkai (Association for Science Documents Information), 1953. 1st. ed. 1950–52. 2nd. ed. 1955. Vol. I, 808p.; Vol. II, 840p.; Vol. III, 648p., 22cm.

358. Dai-Tôa-Sensô Zenshi 大東亜戦争全史 (A History of the Great East Asia War), 4 vols.
By Hattori Takushirô 服部卓四郎
Tokyo, Masu Shobô, 1953. ca. 370p.–460p., many maps and many figs., 18cm. (Reprint: Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1965. 1 vol. and 1 suppl. vol. 1021p., maps and figs., 22cm.)

The author is one of the leading figures of the Pacific War, who had been appointed to an important post, the head of the tactics section of the military of the Imperial headquarters, two times. This book is a general history of "The Great East Asia War" dealing with both policy and strategy from the supreme determination of a national policy in a Imperial conference, a liaison conference of the Imperial headquarters and so on to each strategic plan and course of combat. The most well-arranged work of this kind thus far. Historical materials refered to, including numbers of official records, are quite abundant.

359. Taiheiyô Sensô 太平洋戦争 (The Pacific War), 2 vols.
By Kojima Noboru 児島襄
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1965–66. Average 335p., bibliography 5p., many maps, 18cm.

This work is unique for its way of tracing the details that Japanese and American militaries encountered at some field based on the materials of both sides. It stands also on field investigations and is evaluated as an epoch-making work in the history of investigation since Hattori's work on the history of War.

360. Mantetsu—Nihon Teikoku-shugi to Chûgoku 満鉄—日本帝国主義と中国 (The South Manchurian Railway: Japanese Capitalism and China)
Ed. by Andô Hikotarô 安藤彦太郎
Tokyo, Ochanomizu Shobô, 1965. 279p., 3 maps, 18cm.

It was Manchuria that had become the step for Japanese advance into the Continent of China after the Russo-Japanese War. The role that the South Manchurian Railway fulfilled in Manchuria was both politically and economically large. By means of historical analysis of the role and function of the South Manchurian Railway, the axis of continental politics of Japan, an attempt to elucidate the characteristics of colonial policy by Japanese Capitalism and to grasp structurally the Japan-China relationship in modern period is made. It consists of 3 sections: The Russo-Japanese War and the South Manchurian Railway, "Manchuria," and "The Manchurian Incident" and the South Manchurian Railway. A guide book for the South Manchurian Railway Company.

361. Chôsenjin Kyôsei Renkô no Kiroku 朝鮮人強制連行の記録 (Documents on the Forced Recruitment of Koreans)
By Boku Keishoku (Park Kyung Shik) 朴慶植
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1965. 331p., bibliog. 32p., 23 figs., 19cm.

362. Manshû Kyôsanhi no Kenkyû 満州共産匪の研究 (Studies of the Communist Bandits in Manchuria)
Ed. by Manshûkoku Gunseibu Komon-bu 満州国軍政部顧問部 (The Council of the Manchurian Military Office)
Tokyo, Daian, 1964 (Reprint), 2 vols. 1445p. in 2 vols. 22 figs., 25cm.

363. Genron Shôwashi—Dan'atsu to Teikô—言論昭和史—弾圧と抵抗 (A History of Journalism of the Showa Period: Oppression and

Resistance)
By Saegusa Shigeo 三枝重雄
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôron Shinsha, 1958. 212p., 7 figs., 19cm.

364. Kita Ikki—Nihon-teki Fashisuto no Shôchô 北一輝—日本的ファシストの象徴 (Kita Ikki: Symbol of Japanese Fascism)
By Tanaka Sôgorô 田中惣五郎
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1959. 446p., bibliog. 3p., 2 pls., 19cm.

365. Hakyoku to Heiwa 破局と平和 (Collapse and Peace)
By Ishida Takeshi 石田雄
Nihon Kindai-shi Taikei 日本近代史大系 (An Outline of History of Modern Japan) 8
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1968. 378p., ind. 25p., bibliog. 4p., 22cm.

An attempt to grasp the political process in and after the war uniformly from the commencement to the conclusion of the peace negotiations, by investigating the process of systematization. The first half, which covers the period during the war, is an attempt to elucidate the structure of internal order or *Yokusantaisei* (the Imperial Rule Assistance System), which corresponded to the Pacific War as a total war; the second half (postwar period) is a tracing of social changes after the collapse of that authorized unity, this book is valuable concerning the period in and after the war.

366. Shûsen-shiroku 終戦史録 (A Historical Record of the End of the War)
Ed. by Gaimushô (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Tokyo, Shimbun Gekkansha, 1952. 818p. bibliog. 32p., many figs., 26cm.

A collection of extracts from various materials concerning the process from the prospect of the end of the War, at the time of commencement of the Pacific War, up to the signature of the instrument of surrender on board the Missouri, arranged and edited by items with general statements attached to them. Most of the material used here consists of affidavits of the Tokyo Court, notes and memoirs of the persons concerned. The official records of governmental offices like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are relatively limited. In the former half, the trends of the group, consisting of senior statesmen, etc., who insisted on the early end of the War, and several peace moves are the main subjects, and in the latter half, incidents from the Potsdam Declaration until August 15 are precisely dealt with.

367. Sengo Nihon Shôshi 戦後日本小史 (A Short History of Postwar Japan), 2 vols.
By Yanaihara Tadao 矢内原忠雄
Tokyo, Tôkyô Daigaku Shuppankai, 1958—1960. 637p. in 2 vols. bibliog. 1–2p. each chapter, ind. 12p., 22cm.

368. Sengo Nihon Rôdô Undô-shi 戦後日本労働運動史 (A History of Japanese Labor Movement after the War), 2 vols.
By Saitô Ichirô 斉藤一郎
Kyoto, San'ichi Shobô, 1956. 241p. and 330p., 18cm.

A guide book of the history of labor movement after the War, centering on two points: i) Relations between the occupation authorities and the American policy toward Japan, and ii) relations between the Communist party and the Socialist party from the defeat in 1945 to several years after independence (Spring, 1956) through the occupation period. Vol. I centers around "Sambetsu Kaigi" (the Congress of Industrial Organization). Vol. II centers on "Sôhyô" (the General Council of Japanese Labor Union). It is a main characteristic of this book that the viewpoint of "leftist criticism" toward the Japan Communist Party is carried out through the entire work.

369. Ampo Tôsô-shi—35 nichi-kan Seikyoku-shiron 安保闘争史—三十五日間政局史論 (A History of the Struggle against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty:—A Record of the Political Situation for 35 days)
By Shinobu Seizaburô 信夫清三郎
Tokyo, Sekai Shoin, 1961. 602p., ind. 10p., 2 maps, 19cm.

This book is a history of the process of the struggle against the US-Japan Security Treaty which formed the peak of "civil movement" after the War, from the signing of the US-Japan Security Treaty to its ratification and the cessation of the movement. The 35 days from its acceptance by the House of Representatives to the exchange of ratifications are covered in detail. From the aspect of "A Record of the Political Situation," trends of various sides, such as confrontations of opinions (the student movement is covered in detail) inside the movement, the problems concerning leadership, the correspondence of Government and the Jiyû Minshutô (Liberal Democratic Party), the atttudes of intellectuals committed to the movement, etc. are traced in detail.

V. POLITICAL PROCESS

1. GENERAL STUDIES

370. Gendai Nihon no Seiji Katei 現代日本の政治過程 (The Political Process in Modern Japan)
By Ôyama Ikuo 大山郁夫
Tokyo, Kaizôsha, 1925. 354p., 20cm.

The author is one of the founders of the positivistic science of politics in this country. He intended to establish political science as a social science for the purpose of founding social law. This book was written according to this intention. In the first half, the author sets a plan to establish the positive criticism of politics, and in the second half, he discusses the process of grouping in Japanese politics from the viewpoint that the political phenomena should be primarily regarded as power struggles in social groups. In the long introduction, we are given a glimpse of how the author grasped the political situations of the time.

371. Gendai Seiji Kôwa 現代政治講話 (Lectures on Present-day Politics)
By Yoshino Sakuzô 吉野作造
Tokyo, Bunka Seikatsu Kenkyû-kai, 1926. 561p., ind. 8p., 19cm.

This is a collection of political reviews concerning current problems which the author, the theoretical leader of Taisho Democracy, treated from 1923 to 1926. This book consists of five parts: "Criticism on Recent Political Issues," "Reform of the House of Lords," "General Election," "Proletarian Parties" and "Constitutional Government." Each one is important for studying the political process under Taisho Democracy. Especially those on the reform of the House of Lords and on the general election, both of which were important political issues, are indispensable for comprehending the fundamental character of Taisho Democracy.

372. Nihon Seiji Dôkô Ron 日本政治動向論 (Political Situation in Present-day Japan)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Kôyô Shoin, 1933. 566p., 23cm.

The fifty-six articles which are collected in this book were written in relation to the political situation during the decade after 1922. These times were those of the shift from Taisho Democracy to militarist despotism. Consequently, in these articles, the author discusses the rise of democracy in Japan, its breakdown, and the reaction toward the new nationalism. He sheds light on such important political problems as the reality of Japanese parliamentary politics, the appearance of proletarian parties, the significance of universal suffrage and its situation, and political corruption.

373. Seiji Hendô-ron 政治変動論 (Studies of Political Change)
By Inoki Masamichi 猪木正道
Kyoto, Sekai Shisôsha, 1953. 218p., ind. 10p., 21cm.

374. Gendai Nihon no Seiji Katei 現代日本の政治過程 (The Political Process in Present-day Japan)
Ed. by Oka Yoshitake 岡義武
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1958. 604p., chronographical table 107p., bibliog. 10p., 1 illus., 21cm.

This is a collection of articles which are largely an addition to *The Political Process in Postwar Japan*, a special number of *Seijigaku Nempô* (The Political Science Annual) (1954). In the first chapter, the authors make clear the changes of international relations in the postwar days, and the attitude of the ruling class toward these. In the second, they make refers to the process of the conservative rearrangement of the governing class, in relation to the bureaucracy, political parties, business and the military. In the third, they discuss the change and the development of postwar labor and farmer movements and the full-scale change of the political process accompanying the shift to mass society.

This is one of the most distinguished and most inclusive documents concerning the political process of Japan.

375. Gendai Seiji no Jôken 現代政治の条件 (Political Situation in Modern Society)
By Matsushita Keiichi 松下圭一
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1959. 265p., 21cm.

376. Sengo no Seiji 戦後の政治 (Politics after the War)
Ed. by Usui Yoshimi 臼井吉見
Gendai Kyôyô Zenshû 現代教養全集 (Series: Modern Culture), Vol. 23
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1960. 435p., 22cm.

377. Sengo Nihon no Seiji Taisei 戦後日本の政治体制 (The Political Regime in Postwar Japan)
By Ishida Takeshi 石田雄
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1961. 254p., 19cm.

This is a collection of articles in which the author discusses the politics of modern Japan. The subjects of these articles cover the several factors which form the political process in Japan, such as Tennôsei's regime, the Diet, parties, national movements, pressure groups, and the bureaucracy. From these factors, the author hypothesizes a whole political system (political regime), and distinguishes the difference between the political regime of the prewar days and that of the postwar days. On this basis he forecasts the trend of the changes in the political regime of future Japan. This is an important document for comprehending the relation between Japanese political regime and the political process.

378. Gendai no Seiji Rikigaku—Hikaku Gendaishi-teki Kôsatsu 現代の政治力学—比較現代史的考察 (Political Dynamics Today: Studies of Comparative Contemporary History)

By Shinohara Hajime 篠原一
Tokyo, Misuzu Shobô, 1962. 298p., 21cm.

379. Gendai Seiji to Shakai Hendô 現代政治と社会変動 (Modern Politics and Social Change)
By Watanuki Jôji 綿貫譲治
Tokyo Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyû Sôshô 東京大学社会科学研究叢書
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1962. 260p., ind. 6p., 21cm.

This is a collection of articles, written from 1957 to 1961. The author analyzes political consciousness, political action, and the political groups, by the method of modern American sociology. The author does not necessarily treat Japanese political society as its only object, but he mainly discusses Japanese political consciousness and the organized groups in Chapter 1, paragraph 3 and Chapter 2, paragraph 3. In the other articles, Japanese political process is also treated as its material. This is one of few documents which analyze Japanese political process by the sociological method.

380. Gendai Nihon no Seiji-teki Kôsei 現代日本の政治的構成 (The Political Structure of Modern Japan)
By Matsushita Keiichi 松下圭一
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1962. 276p., 22cm.

This is a collection of articles, written from 1960 to 1962. The motif of this book is to grasp "The situation of mass-society based upon the world-wide universality of the stage of monopolistic capitalism." The author's interest mainly lies in the shock which the situation of mass-society gave the old social order, and its pressure on the ruler's logic and the revolutionaries' logic. The author is one of the founders of the theory of the mass-society. This is a convenient document for comprehending several changes in recent politics in Japan.

381. Sengo Minshushugi no Tembô 戦後民主主義の展望 (A Survey of Democracy after the War)

By Matsushita Keiichi 松下圭一
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1965. 256p., 21cm.

382. Sengo Nihon Seijishi 戦後日本政治史 (Japanese Political History after the Second World War), 4 vols.
By Shinobu Seizaburô 信夫清三郎
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1965–67. 1348p., ind. 58p., bibliog. 37p., 26 photos. in 4 vols., 19cm.

This is a chronological political history from the defeat in August of 1945 to the enforcement of The Peace Treaty in April of 1952. In the first volume, the author treats the times from the defeat to the formation of the first Yoshida Cabinet; in the second, from the Food Crisis to the fall of the Katayama Cabinet; in the third, from the formation of the Ashida Cabinet to the establishment of the Liberal Party; and in the fourth, from the outbreak of the Korean War to its end. The author fully discusses the trends of the Leftist movement in this country, the change of American policy toward Japan, and the influence of the international situation in Asia. The minute reference at the end of this book is convenient for studying postwar politics.

2. PUBLIC OPINION

383. Nihon ni okeru Seiji Ishiki no Shoyôsô 日本における政治意識の諸様相 (Political Consciousness in Japan and its Problems)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Hôgaku Sôsho 法学叢書 (Studies of Law)
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1949. 225p., 21cm.

384. Gendai Nihon no Seiji Ishiki 現代日本の政治意識 (Political Consciousness in Present day Japan)
By Fujiwara Hirotatsu 藤原弘達
Tokyo, Sôbunsha, 1958. 530p., 22cm.

385. Nihonjin no Shakai Ishiki 日本人の社会意識 (Social Consciousness of Japanese People)

By Fukutake Tadashi 福武直
Kyoto, San-ichi Shobô, 1960. 310p. 21cm.

386. Seiji Ishiki no Bunseki 政治意識の分析 (An Analysis of Political Consciousness)
By Kyôgoku Jun'ichi 京極純一
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1968, 308p., illus., 21cm.

This is a collection of six articles concerning political consciousness and political behavior which the author published from 1952 to 1962. Each one is an excellent article which shows the high level of Japanese behavioral science. Especially "Political Behavior in Contemporary Japan" (Part 2), "Political Consciousness in Postwar Japan" (Part 3) and "Voting Behavior in Postwar General Elections" (Part 4) are indispensable documents for understanding the political process of Japan today. "The Theory of Behavioral Science of Politics in Japan" (Part 6) is convenient for comprehending the development of political behavioral science in this country.

387. Seiji Ishiki no Kaibô 政治意識の解剖 (An Anatomy of Political Consciousness)
Ed. by Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Asahi Shimbunsha, 1949. 234p., 1 illus. 22cm.

This is the first study to approach Japanese politics by the method of behavioral science in Japan. In this book, many scholars make a common study investigating the reality of the first general election in 1949 after the enforcement of The New Constitution. They chose Taitô district belonging to the first voting district in Tokyo as the object of the city voting district, and Fuchû city and Seifu Village as that of the farm voting district. They examine the social structure, political consciousness and process of the election campaign in each district. The continuation of this study is *The Reality of General Election* (q.v. 389).

388. Nihon no Seiji Fûdo 日本の政治風土 (Civic Culture in Japan)

By Shinohara Hajime 篠原一
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1968. 211p., 17cm.

This is a work which grasps inclusively Japanese civic culture, that is, the Japanese way of feeling, thinking, appraising, and acting toward politics. Adopting many interesting examples and the results of investigations, the author analyzes the traditional attitude which survives in the political attitude of the Japanese, the special quality of the political opposition, the structure of upholding the political parties, and the change of the state-consciousness. Especially the articles in which he treats the trend of the multiple party system which became distinguished in the latter period of 1960, and the citizen movements which played an important part in the political process since 1960, are useful in comprehending the recent political process of this country.

3. ELECTION

389. Sôsenkyo no Jittai 総選挙の実態 (The Reality of General Election)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道 et al.
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1955. 216p., 3 illus. 21cm.

This is joint research by sixteen scholars. They chose Jôtô district in Tokyo as the city voting district, and Tsurukawa village in the suburbs of Tokyo as the farm voting district in order to investigate the reality of the General Election in October of 1952. They analyze the voting behavior of the voters, especially of the laborers, and discuss the function of mass-communications in the election and the influence of governmental power. They succeed to a certain degree in drawing a general conclusion, while they made a minute examination of the several political conditions of each voting district.

390. Kokkai Giin Senkyo Yôran 国会議員選挙要覧 (An Outline of Parliamentary Elections)
By Fujiwara Hirotatsu 藤原弘達
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1959. 455p., 22cm.

This is a study which rearranges and analyzes positively the various documents concerning the eleven general elections of the two Houses from 1946 to 1958 with a fixed method. The author divides these elections into three periods; (1) the time under the Occupation; (2) the time just after the conclusion of Peace Treaty; (3) the time of the confrontation of the two major parties. He extracts the quality of the process of the election in each period. This is not only an analysis of the result of the election, but a document which clarifies the periodic changes of the political processes in postwar Japan.

391. Senkyo 選挙 (The Election)
By Kobayashi Naoki 小林直樹, Shinohara Hajime 篠原一 & Soma Masao 杣正夫
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1960. 196p., 14 tables, 17cm.

392. Nihon no Senkyo Seiji 日本の選挙政治 (Electoral Politics in Japan)
By Soma Masao 杣正夫
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1963. 274p., 19cm.

4. MASS MOVEMENT

393. Tôchi Kikô to Seiji Undô 統治機構と政治運動 (Governmental Structure and Political Movement)
Ed. by Kainô Michitaka 戒能通孝
Nihon Shihonshugi Kôza 日本資本主義講座第三巻 (Series: Japanese Capitalism) Vol. 3
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1953. 415p., 21cm.

394. Nihon no Rôdô Undô 日本の労働運動 (Labor Movement in Japan)
By Takano Minoru 高野実
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1958. 240p., 1 illus. 18cm.

Takano Minoru, the author, has been committed to the labor movement from the prewar days, and was the secretary general of

The General Council of Japanese Labor Unions (Sôhyô), the largest national organization of Japanese labor, from 1951 to 1955. This is a history of Japanese labor movements from 1945 to 1955 described retrospectively from the position of one of the leaders. This is an excellent document for understanding the quality of Japanese labor unions which played an important part in the political process of Japan as pressure groups and the largest element of mass-movements.

395. Taishû Undô to Seiji Katei 大衆運動と政治過程 (Mass Movements and Political Process)
Ed. by Uchida Jôkichi 内田穰吉
Kôza—Gendai Nihon no Keizai to Seiji 講座—現代日本の経済と政治 (Series: Economics and Politics in Modern Japan) Vol. 4.
Tokyo, Ôtsuki Shoten, 1959. 297p., 21cm.

396. 1960 nen Nihon Seiji no Shôten 1960年日本政治の焦点 (Political Issues in 1960's Japan)
Ed. by Usui Yoshimi 臼井吉見
Gendai Kyôyô Zenshû Bekkan 現代教養全集 別巻 (Series: Modern Culture, Supplement)
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1960. 425p., bibliog. 3p., 25 figs., 22cm.

397. Sen Kyûhyaku Rokujû-nen Gogatsu Jûkunichi 1960年5月19日 (May 19, 1960)
By Hidaka Rokurô 日高六郎
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1960. 283p., 13 photos, 17cm.

On the 19th of May in 1960, The New Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was forcibly ratified in the House of Representatives. The two months following were a period when Japanese mass-movements were most actively developed, and various factors affecting the political process appeared. This is an article which treats mainly the historical background, the process of governmental politics, the trend of the mass-movement, the attitude of mass-communications, and the foreign reverberations. This is an indispensable work for understanding the political process of modern Japan.

See also entry 369.

398. Gendai Seiji to Taishû Undô 現代政治と大衆運動 (Modern Politics and Mass Movements)
By Masujima Hiroshi 増島宏
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1966. 262p., 19cm.

5. POLITICAL PARTIES

399. Gendai no Seitô 現代の政党 (Modern Political Parties)
By Takahashi Seigo 高橋清吾
Gendai Seiji Zenshû (Series: Modern Political Science), Vol. 10
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1930. 520p., 23cm.

400. Habatsu—Hoshutô no Kaibô 派閥—保守党の解剖 (Factions: An Anatomy of the Conservative Party)
By Watanabe Tsuneo 渡辺恒雄
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1958. 235p., 19cm.

401. Kanryô, Seitô, Atsuryoku Dantai 官僚・政党・圧力団体 (Bureaucracy, Political Parties and Pressure Groups)
Ed. by Usui Yoshimi 臼井吉見
Gendai Kyôyô Zenshû 現代教養全集 (Series: Modern Culture) Vol. 21
Tokyo, Chikuma Shobô, 1960. 399p., 22cm.

402. Gikai Shugi to Seitô Seiji 議会主義と政党政治 (Parliamentary-ism and Party Government)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Rôyama Masamichi Hyôron Chosakushû Vol. 3 蠟山政道評論著作集
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1960. 357p., 20cm.

This is a collection of articles in which the author discussed Japanese parliamentary-ism and party government from 1946 to 1961. The work consists of two parts. In the first part, written in the time of the occupation, he mainly throws light on the significance of representative democracy which is a fundamental to the New Constitution. In the second, he accounts for the concrete development of party politics after the recovery of independence. In the two articles at the end of this book, the author discusses the crisis of parliamentary-ism after the political upheavals in 1960 and the policy of reestablishment.

403. Nihon Shakaitô 日本社会党 (The Socialist Party of Japan)
By Sasada Shigeru 笹田繁
San'ichi Shinsho 三一新書 (San'ichi Shinsho Series), 2 vols.
Tokyo, San'ichi Shobô, 1960. Vol. I, 260p., Vol. II, 291p., 17cm.

404. Nihon no Kakushin Seiryoku—Seijigaku-teki ni mita Shakaitô to Sôhyô 日本の革新勢力—政治学的にみた社会党と総評 (Japanese Leftist Groups: A Political Analysis of JSP and Sôhyô)
By Taguchi Fukuji 田口富久治
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1961. 242p., 20cm.

This is a collection of articles in which the author discusses Japanese leftist power, especially the Japanese Socialist Party from 1958 to 1960. In it, he analyzes the mutual relation between JSP and Sôhyô, the organization structure of JSP and Sôhyô, and the leadership of the leftist groups, by the theories of political parties of Duverger and Mackenzie. In the last chapter, he refers to the theory of Structure Reform which began to rise from about 1960, and discusses future problems of JSP in relation to the dual character of JSP.

405. Nihon Shakaitôshi 日本社会党史 (A History of the Socialist Party of Japan), 2 vols.
Ed. by Nihon Shakaitôshi Hensankai 日本社会党史編纂会 (Editorial Committee of the History of the Socialist Party of Japan)
Tokyo, Nihon Shakaitô (Socialist Party of Japan), 1962. Vol. I, 72p.,

documents 109p., 84 figs.; Vol. II, 69p., documents 64p., 68 figs., 31cm.

406. Nihon Shakaitôshi 日本社会党史 (A History of the Socialist Party of Japan)
By Koyama Hirotake 小山弘建 & Shimizu Shinzô 清水慎三
Tokyo, Haga Shoten, 1965. 379p., 19cm.

407. Gendai Nihon no Seitô to Seiji 現代日本の政党と政治 (Political Parties and Politics in Japan Today)
By Masujima Hiroshi 増島宏
Tokyo, Ôtsuki Shoten, 1966. 364p., 19cm.

408. Nihon Shakaishugi Seitôronshi Josetsu 日本社会主義政党論史序説 (An Introduction to the History of Theories on Socialist Parties)
By Okamoto Hiroshi 岡本宏
Kyoto, Hôritsu Bunkasha, 1968. 293p., 22cm.

409. Sengo Kakushin Seiryoku 戦後革新勢力 (Left Wing Groups after the War)
By Shimizu Shinzô 清水慎三
Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1966. 371p., 19cm.

410. Nihon ni okeru Kôzô Kaikaku 日本における構造改革 (Structural Reform in Japan), 2 vols.
Ed. by Satô Noboru 佐藤昇
Tokyo, San'ichi Shobô, 1961. Vol. I, 239p.; Vol. II, 231p., 18cm.

VI. GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. GENERAL

411. Gyôseigaku to Hôritsugaku 行政学と法律学 (Administrative Science and Legal Science)
By Tamura Tokuji 田村徳治
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1925. 206p., 22cm.

The author, who shared with Rôyama Masamichi the honor of pioneering administrative science in Japan, rejecting the conventional legal view that administration is that function of the state which remains after judicial and legislative functions are distinguished, asserted that administration is essentially direct action for the vital growth of human beings, or handling of public affairs. On the basis of this philosophical re-definition, the study of administration was given a unique and separate position in social sciences, especially independent of traditional domination by jurisprudence. It might be called a metaphysics of administrative science which appeared in the early stage of constructing a new discipline.

412. Gyôseigaku Sôron 行政学総論 (An Outline of the Study of Public Administration).
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1928. 272p., 17cm.

413. Gyôseigaku Kôgi Joron 行政学講義序論 (An Introduction to the Study of Public Administration)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1950. 266p., 22cm.

The former is the first publication by the author for the purpose of constructing an administrative science deserving of its name in Japan. It is, therefore, a prototype of systematic study of administration which exerted a strong influence upon succeeding generations. This publication was revised in 1936 into a new edition titled *Gyôseigaku Genron* (Principles of the Study of Public Administration), which was in turn further revised in 1950 into *Gyôseigaku Kôgi Joron* listed above. This complete edition elaborately analyzes the objective and methodology of administrative science, the conceptual framework of public administration, and the development of modern public administration.

414. Gyôseihô no Rekishiteki Tenkai 行政法の歴史的展開 (Historical Development of Administrative Law)
By Ukai Nobushige 鵜飼信成
Tokyo Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyûjo Kenkyû Sôsho 東京大学社会科学研究所研究叢書 (Series of Institute of Social Science, Tokyo University)
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1952. 267p., 22cm.

415. Seiji no Jissenteki Seikaku 政治の実践的性格 (Practical Nature of Politics)
By Yoshitomi Shigeo 吉富重夫
Kyôto, Genrin Shobô, 1949. 233p., 16cm.

416. Gyôseigaku Kôgi 行政学講義 (Lectures on Public Administration)
By Yoshitomi Shigeo 吉富重夫
Tokyo, Yûshindô, 1955. 139p., bibliog. 2p., 22cm.

417. Gyôseigaku Josetsu 行政学序説 (A Preface to the Study of Public Administration)
By Nagahama Masatoshi 長浜政寿
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1954. 252p., 22cm.

418. Gyôseigaku Gairon Jô 行政学概論 上 (An Outline of the Study of Public Administration) Vol. I
By Tsuji Kiyoaki 辻清明
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1966. 122p., 21cm.

419. Seifu 政府 (Government)
Ed. by Arisawa Hiromi 有沢広已 et al.
Keizai Shutaisei Kôza 経済主体性講座 Vol. 5
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1960. 330p., 21cm.

420. Gyôseigaku Kenkyû Rombunshû 行政学研究論文集 (Collected Essays on the Study of Public Administration)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1965. 417p., 21cm.

A collection of twenty articles written over a period of four decades by the author, a pioneer in this discipline in Japan since he began to lecture on public administration at the Tokyo Imperial University in 1923. The book is composed of five parts: (1) administrative functions of the modern state; (2) organization and management in governmental administration; (3) civil service and personnel administration; (4) local government and metropolitan administration; and (5) memories and retrospect. Readers can comprehend major theoretical problems of postwar administration as well as the basic structure of prewar administration under the Emperor's rule.

421. Nempô Gyôsei Kenkyû 年報 行政研究 (The Study of Public Administration: Annals of the Japanese Society for Public Administration)
Ed. by Nihon Gyôsei Gakkai 日本行政学会
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1962—.

As its title shows, this is an official yearly publication of the Japanese Society for Public Administration which was founded in 1951 as the only professional association in the field. Usually contains arguments on theoretical problems in public administration or current topics of theoretical stimulation, book reviews, summarized proceedings of semiannual study conference, and list of relevant publications.

422. Gendai Gyôsei no Riron to Genjitsu—Rôyama Masamichi Sensei Koki Kinen Rombunshû) 現代行政の理論と現実—蠟山政道先生古稀記念論文集 (Theory and Practice of Contemporary Administration—Essays

in Honor of Prof. Rôyama Masamichi's Seventieth Birthday)
Ed. by Tsuji Kiyoaki 辻清明
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1965. 569p., 21cm.

As shown by its subtitle, this is a compilation of thirteen articles dedicated to Rôyama Masamichi, the "father of administrative science" in Japan. Among the subjects discussed in this book are the nature of administration, the structure of administrative management, administrative decision-making, budgetary control of administration, management of public investment, organization for research and development, human relations in administration and the life of Louis Brownlow, a distinguished leader of administrative science in the United States. These contributions show the high achievement of administrative studies in Japan.

423. Gendai no Gyôsei 現代の行政 (Legal Theory of Modern Public Administration)
By Ogawa Ichirô 雄川一郎 & Takayanagi Shin'ichi 高柳信一
Iwanami Kôza Gendaihô 岩波講座 現代法 (Iwanami Lectures: Contemporary Law) Vol. 4
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1966. 352p., 22cm.

424. Gyôsei Saibansho Gojûnen-shi 行政裁判所五十年史 (Fifty Years' History of the Administrative Court)
Ed. by Gyôsei Saibansho 行政裁判所
Tokyo, Gyôsei Saibansho, 1941. 512p., 22cm.

425. Jinjiin Nijûnen-shi 人事院二十年史 (The Twenty Years' History of the National Personnel Authority)
Ed. by Jinjiin 人事院
Tokyo, Ôkurashô Insatsukyoku, 1968. 487p., 26cm.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

426. Gyôsei Kanri-ron 行政管理論 (Management in Public Administration)

By Adachi Tadao 足立忠夫
Kyoto, Gembunsha, 1960. 275p., bibliog. 2p., 22cm.

A unique argument on administrative management which is attempted with a frame of reference of personnel management. The author classifies administrative management into four types: the primitive type depending upon physical coercion; the spiritual (emotional) type appealing to loyality and honor; the function-oriented rational type based upon specialization of functions; and the human relations type characterized by democratic management. The author, applying these categories, analyzes historical development of administrative management in Japan, and suggests the importance of the human relations type as a desirable goal.

427. Gyôsei Kanri 行政管理 (Administrative Management)
By Okabe Shirô 岡部史郎
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1968. 393p., ind. 10p., bibliog. 6p., 22cm.

A monograph on administrative management designed to grasp comprehensively from a managerial point of view operation of government. Discussion first covers such general problems as management's role in a modern society, the nature of administrative science, and functions of management in public administration. It then proceeds to separate phases of management—organization management, operation control, financial management, and personnel management. The author's experience of managerial practice as a bureau chief in the National Personnel Authority and the Administrative Management Authority makes this book attractive.

428. Gyôsei Kanri Gairon 行政管理概論 (Outlines of Administrative Management)
By Kawanaka Nikô 河中二講
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1967. 294p., 19cm.

429. Gyôsei ni okeru Soshiki to Kanri 行政における組織と管理 (Organization and Management in Administration)

By Miyake Tarô 三宅太郎
Tokyo, Waseda Daigaku Shuppan-bu, 1961. 404p., ind. 5p., 22cm.

The author, who has a mixed career background as a public administrator in the government and a university professor, tries to approach basic problems of administrative management. The book is divided into two parts. The first part discusses theoretical problems—theories of management, theories of organization, analysis of job and organization, authority and its delegation, simplification of jobs, and top management. Part two looks into the present situation and practical problems of management activities in England and Germany. One of the standard works in the field.

430. Gyôsei Kanri no Dôkô 行政管理の動向 (Trend of Administrative Management)
Ed. by Nihon Gyôsei Gakkai 日本行政学会
Gyôsei Kenkyû Sôsho 行政研究叢書 (Studies on Public Administration) Vol. 2
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1957. 139p., 21cm.

Administrative management is rather a new concept in public service of this country which has traditionally been dominated by a strong authoritarianism and a legal way of thinking. The present book is a collection of essays which appeared early and therefore enjoys a position as one of the classics in the field of administration. Discussion ranges over such subjects as the meaning of management in governmental administration, actual conditions and problems of administrative management, structure of budgeting process, and organization for administrative inspection and audit.

431. Atarashii Gyôsei Kanri—Gyôsei Kanri Kaikaku no Hôkô 新しい行政管理—行政管理改革の方向 (New Administrative Management: Direction of improved management in administration)
By Yamaguchi Minoru 山口酉
Tokyo, Tômeisha, 1964. 221p., 21cm.

432. Gyôsei Kanri Nyûmon 行政管理入門 (An Introduction to Administrative Management)
By Ikeno Takeshi 池野武
Tokyo, Toseijin Kyôkai, first ed. 1960, second ed. 1964. 350p., 21cm.

433. Chihô Gyôsei no Kanri to Kaikaku 地方行政の管理と改革 (Management and Reform in Local Administration)
By Tanaka Mamoru 田中守
Tokyo, Daiichi Hôki Shuppan, 1967. 246p., 21cm.

The author, who has over thirty years' practical experience in local administration and is currently (as of 1970) lieutenant-governor of the Kagawa Prefecture, discusses from various angles trends and problems of administrative rationalization which began to become an urgent task in local governments. Investigated in this book are the new course of administrative management, structure and function of middle management as well as top management, personnel management and training of officials, financial control and auditing, office management, and elections for local assemblies.

434. Gyôsei Kôhôron 行政広報論 (Public Relations in Administration)
By Ide Yoshinori 井出嘉憲
Tokyo Daigaku Shakai-kagaku Kenkyûjo Kenkyû Sôsho, 25
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1968. 301p., 21cm.

In contrast to the prewar authoritarian administration characterized by the one-way type of communication, postwar administration has increasingly been aware of the importance of building a two-way communication channel between the government and the people. For this purpose, a public relations program has been initiated and expanded by the national, prefectural and local governments. The present book examines with wide perspective idea and practice of public relations programs in Japanese system of administration. It partly includes findings of the case studies conducted by the author in the grass-roots. For comparative study, American cases are also examined.

435. Gyôsei Kanri to Keiei Kanri—Sugimura Shôzaburô Sensei Kanreki Kinen Rombunshû 行政管理と経営管理—杉村章三郎先生還暦記念論文集 (Management in Public Administration and Public Corporation: Essays in Honor of Dr. Sugimura Shôzaburô's Sixtieth Birthday)
Ed. by Gyôsei Kanri Kenkyûkai 行政管理研究会
Tokyo, Yûshindô, 1961. 418p., 1 photo, 21cm.

Collected essays with variety dealing with managerial problems in governmental agencies, public corporations and public utility enterprises. The strength of this book is its wide coverage of managerial problems which provides readers with understanding of common character of administration between public authorities and business enterprises. Topics include public character and social interest, administrative management in a mass society, productivity of administration, performance budget, efficiency in public corporation, account system in public corporation, development of local public utilities.

436. Gyôsei Kanri Nempô 行政管理年報 (Annual Report on Government Management)
By Gyôsei Kanrichô 行政管理庁
Tokyo, Gyôsei Kanrichô, 1950—. 26cm.

437. Gyôsei Kansatsu kara mita Gyôsei no Mondaiten 行政監察から見た行政の問題点 (Problems of Government Operation: Findings of administrative inspections)
By Gyôsei Kanrichô 行政管理庁
Tokyo, Ôkurashô Insatsukyoku, 1962. 248p., 25cm.

438. Gyôsei Kansatsu Nempô 行政監察年報 (Annual Report on Administrative Inspection)
Ed. by Gyôsei Kanrichô 行政管理庁
Tokyo, Gyôsei Kanrichô, 1953—. 26cm.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

439. Gyôsei Soshikiron 行政組織論 (Study of Administrative Organization)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Gendai Seijigaku Zenshû 現代政治学全集 (A Complete Collection of Essays in Contemporary Politics) Vol. 9
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1930. 326p., bibliog. 17p., 23cm.

440. Gyôsei Kikô no Kiso Genri 行政機構の基礎原理 (Principles of Administrative Organization)
By Tamura Tokuji 田村徳治
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1938. 260p., 23cm.

441. Gyôsei Kikô Kaikakuron 行政機構改革論 (Administrative Reorganization)
By Yoshitomi Shigeo 吉富重夫
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1941. 268p., 21cm.

From the 1930's to 1940's, being faced with serious crisis at home and abroad, Japan was forced to improve her governmental organization at both national and local levels. The present book is the most representative of those which were produced for this task, discussing such subjects as reform of the cabinet system, rearrangement of the central administrative departments, reorganization of prefectural and municipal governments. The author clearly analyzes basic defects of traditional structure of administrative organizations and urgent demands for strengthened and integrated structure of administrative organization.

442. Gyôsei Iinkai—Riron, rekishi, jittai 行政委員会—理論・歴史・実態 (Administrative Commissions: Theory, history and reality)
Ed. by Tokyo Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyûjo 東京大学社会科学研究所
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1951. 373p., 21cm.

Adoption of "independent commission" type of administrative agencies was one of the most remarkable and significant changes which took place in postwar Japanese governmental organization. A comprehensive review of newly established administrative commissions is presented in this book, which was produced out of the survey designed to examine historical backgrounds, real situations and theoretical problems of administrative commissions including the Farm Land Comms., the Agricultural Adjustment Comms., the Local Labor Comms., the Fair Trade Comms., Public Safety Comms., and School Comms. For a comparative purpose, mention is made of cases in the United States and England.

443. Gyôsei Soshikihô 行政組織法 (Administrative Organization Law)
By Satô Isao 佐藤功
Hôritsugaku Zenshû 法律学全集 (A Collection of Essays on Law) Vol. 7
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1958. 213p., ind. 3p., bibliog. 3p., 22cm.

444. Gyôsei Kaikaku no Suishin to Teikô—Rinji Gyôsei Chôsakai no Tôshin o megutte 行政改革の推進と抵抗—臨時行政調査会の答申をめぐって (Drive and Resistance in Administrative Reform: With special reference to the report of the provisional council on administrative reform)
Ed. by Nihon Gyôsei Gakkai 日本行政学会
Nempô Gyôsei Kenkyû 年報 行政研究 (Study of Public Administration, Annual) No. 5
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1966. 209p., 21cm.

In spite of increasing support for it, administrative reform is still a hard task. Political environment inside and outside of the national government seems very often to be unfavorable for reform. Even most proposals made in 1964 by the Provisional Council on Administrative Reform, a Japanese version of the "Hoover Commission," have been suffering from the same difficulty. This special number of the Japanese Society for Public Administration's yearly publication was edited to analyze this complicated situation of administrative reform. It contains an article examining basic theoretical problems of the PCAR's reform proposals and six other articles dealing with social and political responses to the PCAR of bureaucrats, unions, political parties, pressure groups, local governments, and public opinion.

445. Gyôsei Kaikaku no Shomondai 行政改革の諸問題 (Problems of Administrative Reform)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蝋山政道
Rôyama Masamichi Hyôron Chosakushû 蝋山政道評論著作集 (Collection of the Works of Rôyama Masamichi), V
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1961. 376p., 20cm.

Postwar Japan has been confronted with an urgent need for administrative reform for democratic and efficient operation of government. The present book is a compilation of essays and lecture-notes dealing with various problems of administrative reform in the postwar period. Nearly thirty topics are classified into five categories which are arranged in order of historical development of the subject-matter: reform of authoritarian bureaucracy, reform of administrative organizations, reform of local administration, reform of urban and metropolitan administration, and new frontiers in governmental administration.

446. Gyôsei no Kaikaku—Rinji Gyôsei Chôsakai Ikensho—行政の改革—臨時行政調査会意見書—(Administrative Reform: Report of the Provisional Council on Administrative Reform)
By Rinji Gyôsei Chôsakai 臨時行政調査会
Tokyo, Jiji Tsûshinsha, 1968. 541p., 22cm.

A popular edition of the official papers of the Provisional Council on Administrative Reform, which was set up in 1962 by the Diet's special legislation and conducted for two years and half an intensive survey of organization and operation of the central departments. This edition gathers in a readable form major parts of the findings as well as recommendations made by the Council extending from strengthened coordinative function of the Cabinet to flexible reorganization of departments and agencies in order to meet increasing new demands for services. One of the most important documents which anyone who wants to study Japanese public administration must read.

447. Gyôsei Kaikaku no Genjô to Kadai 行政改革の現状と課題 (Present Situation and Major Tasks of Administrative Reform: Annual white book on administrative reform)
Ed. by Gyôsei Kanri Iinkai 行政管理委員会
Tokyo, Ôkurashô Insatsukyoku, 1966—. 21cm.

448. Dajôkan-sei to Naikaku-sei 太政官制と内閣制 (The Dajôkan System and the Cabinet System)
By Suzuki Yasuzô 鈴木安蔵
Tokyo, Shôwa Kankôkai, 1944. 235p., 22cm.

Designing of an organizational framework for the central government, especially its top executive organ, was one of the most serious problems which confronted modern Japan in her process of nation-building. The present book, using many official and unofficial documents written by various political leaders, analyzes the formation process of the Cabinet system in the early Meiji period—how the Dajôkan, a pre-modern type of governmental structure, was set up and under what political conditions it had to be replaced by a modern type of cabinet system. The author plunges a scalpel into the historical origins of weak leadership and limited integration in the Japanese Cabinet system.

449. Naikakuron 内閣論 (The Cabinet)
By Yamazaki Tanshô 山崎丹照
Tokyo, Gakuyô Shobô, 1953. 439p., 21cm.

A monograph on the cabinet system in Japan based upon an historical approach. In the first chapter, major changes in the cabinet system for the period of 1868 through 1945 are described in detail. In the second chapter, fatal defects of the cabinet system under the Meiji Constitution are examined from an institutional point of view. The third chapter is devoted to an analysis of basic character, organization, functions and limitations of the cabinet system under the New Constitution. The list of successive cabinets in the appendix is of value. (The author published in 1942, *The Study of the Cabinet System*, contents of which reappear in the present book.)

450. Naikaku Seido Nanajûnen-shi 内閣制度七十年史 (The Seventy Years' History of the Cabinet System)
By Naikaku Kambô 内閣官房
Tokyo, Ôkurashô Insatsukyoku, 1955. 688p., 73 photos, 22cm.

4. BUREAUCRACY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

451. Nihon Kanryôsei no Kenkyû 日本官僚制の研究 (A Study of Japanese Bureaucracy)
By Tsuji Kiyoaki 辻清明
First ed.: Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1952; Enlarged ed.: Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1969. 343p., 21cm.

A well-known collection of essays with a classic position in the study of Japanese bureaucracy. The civil service system, cabinet system, local government system as well as the power structure of "Japanese Fascism" are historically and empirically examined. Institutional arrangements of bureaucratic government are analyzed in association with the social and political conditions. Through this approach, two remarkable characteristics of Japanese bureaucracy are clarified—the "sectionalism" in power structure and (pre-modern) "privilege" character of civil service system. In the revised edition, several essays are newly added to scrutinize the decision-making process in Japanese bureaucracy.

452. Gendai no Kanryôsei—Kômuin no Kanri Taisei 現代の官僚制—公務員の管理体制 (Contemporary Bureaucracy: Management of civil service)
By Kawanaka Nikô 河中二講
Tokyo, Chûô Daigaku Shuppanbu, first ed. 1962, revised ed. 1966. 202p., 21cm.

Contains several articles dealing with basic characteristics of Japanese bureaucracy, functions of bureaucracy in contemporary Japanese politics, civil service system and personnel management, and general theory of administrative organization. Throughout the book there are scattered unique and stimulating analyses including that of the "*ringi*-system," a traditional pattern of decision-making process or management process in Japanese bureaucracy. In the second edition, the author's concern is further expanded to discuss administrative and financial relationship between the government and the people and problems of administrative reform.

453. Nihon Kanryôseido-ron 日本官僚制度論 (Governmental Bureaucracy in Japan)
By Hirano Yoshitarô 平野義太郎
Chôryû Kôza Keizaigaku Zenshû 潮流講座 経済学全集 (Chôryû Lecture Series: A Collection of Essays in Economics)
Tokyo, Chôryûsha, 1949. 73p., 22cm.

454. Kindai Kanryôsei to Shokukaisei 近代官僚制と職階制 (Modern Bureaucracy and Position Classification Plan)
By Adachi Tadao 足立忠夫
Tokyo, Gakuyô Shobô, 1952. 262p., 22cm.

Collected papers examining the problems around the position classification plan as the heart of the modern civil service system. Among the subjects are basic features and types of the position classification plan, real situation of scientific personnel administration in Japan, national legislation on the position classification plan, functions of the National Personnel Authority, and recent trends in the civil service systems of the United States and England. The author stresses the essential significance of the position classification plan and the National Personnel Authority for democratization as well as rationalization of the Japanese bureaucracy.

455. Kindai Nihon Kanryôshi 近代日本官僚史 (History of Bureaucracy in Modern Japan)
By Tanaka Sôgorô 田中惣五郎
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1941. 478p., ind. 2p., 19cm.

456. Nihon Kanryô Seijishi 日本官僚政治史 (History of Bureaucracy in Japan)
By Tanaka Sôgorô 田中惣五郎
Nihon Kindaishi Sôsho 日本近代史叢書 (Japanese Modern History Series) IV
Tokyo, Kawade Shobô, 1953. 254p., 19cm.

The latter is the revised edition of the former. An intensive study of the historical origin, growth, merits and demerits of administrative bureaucrats as governing elites during the period extending from the end of the Tokugawa era to the opening of the Pacific War. Description starts with appearance of enlightened bureaucrats under the ancient regime (part one), through formation and transformation of the absolute bureaucracy (part two) and growth of patronage bureaucracy based on the party politics (part three), and ends with the rise of the New Bureaucrats aiming at controlled society in cooperation with the military forces (part four). The author's major concern is to clarify the bureaucrats' way of thinking, technique and belief by which they can survive the changes of the time.

457. Jinji-kanri to Kômuin 人事管理と公務員 (Personnel Management and Public Servants)
By Miyake Tarô 三宅太郎
Tokyo, Ryôsho Fukyûkai, 1949. 240p., 22cm.

458. Gendai Seiji ni okeru Kanryô no Chii 現代政治に於ける官僚の地位 (Bureaucrats' Position in Modern Politics)
By Yoshimura Tadashi 吉村正
Tokyo, Maeno Shoten, 1950. 525p., 22cm.

459. Kômuin-hô to Kanryôsei 公務員法と官僚制 (The Civil Service Act and Bureaucracy)
By Nagata Ichirô 永田一郎
Tokyo, Sanwa Shobô, 1950. 301p., 22cm.

460. Jinji Kanri no Riron to Jissai 人事管理の理論と実際 (Theory and Practice of Personnel Management)
By Yagura Ichirô 矢倉一郎
Tokyo, Seishin Shobô, 1955. 475p., ind. 7p., 21cm.

461. Kômuin Seido no Kenkyû 公務員制度の研究 (A Study of the Civil Service System)
By Okabe Shirô 岡部史郎
Tokyo, Yûshindô, 1955. 328p., ind. 19p., bibliog. 4p., 21cm.

The civil service system of this country underwent a dramatic institutional change under the pressure of the Occupation policy. The process of the dramatic change which resulted in enactment of the Civil Service Law of 1947 and establishment of the Public Personnel Authority is vividly analyzed in this book. The author's analysis covers such topics as the civil service reform under the Shidehara Cabinet, three labor legislations' effect on the civil service system, findings and recommendations by the U.S. Mission on Personnel Administration, enactment of the Civil Service Law, and reform of the local civil system.

462. Kômuin-hô 公務員法 (Civil Service Law)
By Ukai Nobushige 鵜飼信成
Hôritsugaku Zenshû 法律学全集 (A Collection of Essays on Law) Vol. 7
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1958. 168p., ind. 4p., bibliog. 2p., 22cm.

463. Gyôsei no Chûritsusei Riron 行政の中立性理論 (The Theory of Administrative Neutrality)
By Tanaka Mamoru 田中守
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1963. 226p., bibliog. 4p., 21cm.

464. Jinji Gyôsei no Kadai 人事行政の課題 (Tasks of Personnel Administration)
By Nihon Gyôsei Gakkai 日本行政学会
Gyôsei Kenkyû Sôsho 行政研究叢書 (Studies on Public Administration)
Vol. 3
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1958. 146p., 21cm.

The book is composed of nine articles attempting to approach from various viewpoints both theoretical and practical problems of personnel administration. Among the subjects are ten years' experience of the new civil service system, nature of the civil service, popular sovereignty and the civil service, independence of the National Personnel Authority, position classification plan in local governments, labor rights of local government employees, and efficiency in public service and personnel administration.

465. Kanryô—Sono Seitai to Uchimaku 官僚—その生態と内幕 (Bureaucrats: a report from inside)
By Imai Kazuo 今井一男
Tokyo, Yomiuri Shimbunsha, 1953. 235p., 19cm.

466. Kanryô 官僚 (Bureaucrats)
By Fukumoto Kunio 福本邦雄
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1959. 256p., 14 photos, 19cm.

467. Nihon no Keisatsu 日本の警察 (Police in Japan)
By Hironaka Toshio 広中俊雄
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, first ed. 1955, enlarged ed. 1958. 298p., 18cm.

468. Sengo Nihon no Keisatsu 戦後日本の警察 (Police in Postwar Japan)
By Hironaka Toshio 広中俊雄
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1968. 208p., 17cm.

These two books are both relatively brief, but very useful references in the field of police administration. The former sketches the sociology of the police—the nature of the police community, social and political consciousness of policemen, and real conditions and problems of police activities. The latter traces historical development of the police system during the quarter of a century after the war, focusing attention on the reorientation and reorganization of the police system from a decentralized "democratic" pattern to a centralized bureaucratic pattern and the increasing danger of so-called public security activities.

469. Sengo Himitsu Keisatsu no Jittai 戦後秘密警察の実態 (The Secret Police in Postwar Practice)
Ed. by Miyauchi Hiroshi 宮内裕 et al.
Tokyo, San'ichi Shobô, 1960. 496p., 19cm.

470. Meiji Keisatsu-shi Kenkyû 明治警察史研究 (A Study of the Meiji Police History), 3 vols.
By Takahashi Yûsai 高橋雄豺
Tokyo, Reibunsha, 1962. I. 257p., bibliog. 5p. II. 361p., bibliog. 11p., 2 photos. III. 421p., bibliog. 7p., 4 photos., 22cm.

A three volume study of police history in the Meiji era. The first volume deals with education and training of leading policemen, the second volume the Hibiya Case of 1905 in which a mob attacked police stations in Tokyo, the third volume three cases which were also very shocking events in Meiji police history—the Ôtsu case of 1891 in which a Japanese policeman struck with a saber the Russian Prince, the election interference case of 1892 in which police were used by the Administration to suppress the opposition forces, and the Shimonoseki case of 1895 in which a ruffian assaulted the Chinese plenipotentiary. The author is an ex-bureaucrat who occupied the top position in police administration.

471. Keisatsuken 警察権 (Police Power)
Ed. by Kainô Michitaka 戒能通孝

Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1960. 493p., 22cm.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

472. Chihô Kairyô Jitsurei 地方改良実例 (Cases of Improved Administration in Local Government)
Ed. by Naimushô Chihôkyoku 内務省地方局
Tokyo, Naimushô, 1912. 637p., 22cm.

473. Toshi Gyôsei oyobi Hôsei 都市行政及法制 (City Government: Administration and Law), 2 vols.
By Inoue Tomoichi 井上友一
Tokyo, Hakubunkan, 1911. I. 419p.; II. 498p., 22cm.

474. Toshi-seisaku Hanron 都市政策汎論 (An Outline of Urban Policy)
By Tagawa Daikichirô 田川大吉郎
Tokyo, Hakuyôsha, 1925. 814p., appen. 12p., 23cm.

475. Chihô Jichi no Honshitsu 地方自治の本質 (The Essence of Local Government)
By Watanabe Sôtarô 渡辺宗太郎
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1935. 348p., bibliog. 5p., 22cm.

476. Chihô Jichi no Kihon Mondai 地方自治の基本問題 (Basic Problems of Local Autonomy)
By Ugata Junzô 宇賀田順三
Tokyo, Shimizu Shoten, 1937. 659p., ind. 8p., 22cm.

477. Jichi Gojûnen-shi: Seidohen 自治五十年史 制度編 (Fifty Years History of the Local Government System: Institution)
Ed. by Tokyo Shisei Chôsakai 東京市政調査会
Tokyo, Ryôsho Fukyûkai, 1940. 633p., 22cm.

478. Meiji Chihôseido Seiritsushi 明治地方制度成立史 (A Historical Study of the Formation of Meiji Local Government)

By Kikegawa Hiroshi 亀掛川浩
Tokyo, Kashiwa Shobô, 1968. 315p., 22cm.

The first book, which was written by Kikegawa Hiroshi and made public by the Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research to greet the jubilee of the municipal corporation ordinances of 1888, examines very elaborately historical development of the local government system in Japan. While the book bears the title "Fifty Years History," it actually covers not only a half century after the ordinances' promulgation but also two decades before it making up its pre-history, therefore nearly the whole history of the prewar Japanese local government system. One of the most valuable classics in the field. The formation process of the modern (Prussian-oriented) system is further deeply reexamined in the second book by the same author.

479. Jichisei Happu Gojusshûnen Kinen Rombunshû 自治制発布五十周年記念論文集 (Essays in honor of the Local Governments' Jubilee)
Ed. by Tokyo Shisei Chôsakai 東京市政調査会
Tokyo, Tokyo Shisei Chôsakai, 1938. 780p., 22cm.

A compilation of twenty essays written by then leading people in theory and practice of local government and summarized historical statistics. Among the topics of the essays are retrospect and perspective of local government system, ancient view of local autonomy, possibility of autonomy by the citizens, politicalization of local administration, executive organization of local government, prefectural system, municipal system, reform of local government, rate and finance, public utilities, election for local assembly, and development of the City of Tokyo. Useful for understanding historical trends and problems of the prewar Japanese local government system.

480. Chihô Jichihô Nijusshûnen Kinen Jichi Rombunshû 地方自治法二十周年記念自治論文集 (Essays on Local Government in honor of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Local Government Act)
Ed. by Jichishô 自治省
Tokyo, Daiichi Hôki Shuppan, 1968. 1115p., 22cm.

Collected essays on local government, theory and practice, holding the position as the counterpart in the postwar period to *Jichisei Happu Gojusshûnen Kinen Rombunshû* (q.v. 479) published in 1938. Contributors numbering over seventy were widely selected from various social sectors such as academic, political, economic, press and governmental circles, and therefore every essential area of local government is covered. Of much value for understanding historical background, major trends, problems and future perspective of the postwar Japanese local government system.

481. Koyû Jimu to Inin Jimu no Riron 固有事務と委任事務の理論 (Theory of Proper Functions and Delegated Functions)
By Miyazawa Toshiyoshi 宮沢俊義
Kôhô Sôsho 公法叢書
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1943. 133p., 21cm.

482. Nôson Jichi no Hembô 農村自治の変貌 (Transfiguration of Local Autonomy in Rural Areas)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Nôgyô Sôgô Kenkyû Kankôkai, 1948. 406p., 21cm.

483. Tokyoshi Chônaikai ni kansuru Chôsa 東京市町内会に関する調査 (Survey of Neighborhood Associations in Tokyo)
Ed. by Tokyo Shisei Chôsakai 東京市政調査会
Tokyo, Tokyo Shisei Chôsakai, 1927. 429p., 20cm.

484. Tonarigumi Dokuhon 隣組読本 (A Reader in Neighborhood Associations)
Ed. by Kumagai Jirô 熊谷次郎
Tokyo, Hibonkaku, 1940. 416p., 19cm.

485. Chihô Gyôsei Kaikaku no Kihon Mondai 地方行政改革の基本問題 (Basic Problems of Local Government Reform)
By Hara Ryûnosuke 原龍之助
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1951. 216p., 21cm.

486. Chihô Jichi 地方自治 (Local Self-Government)
By Nagahama Masatoshi 長浜政寿
Iwanami Zensho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1952. 270p., ind. 10p., bibliog. 6p., 17cm.

After the war, the local government system of this country underwent an unprecedentedly drastic institutional change. The present book vividly elucidates the fundamental significance and problems of such a drastic change, analyzing the traditional ethos of the prewar system and the essential principles of local autonomy underlying the new system. A comparative approach is adopted to clarify the traditional characteristics of the Japanese local government system which have been preserved even after the war. A handy and popular reference of much scholastic value in the field.

487. Chihô Seido no Kaikaku 地方制度の改革 (Reform of Local Government System)
By Rôyama Masamichi 蠟山政道
Tokyo, Chûô Keizaisha, 1958. 246p., 19cm.

488. Chihô Jichi—Jittai to Tembô 地方自治—実態と展望—(Local Autonomy: actual conditions and perspective)
By Yoshitomi Shigeo 吉富重夫
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1957. 230p., 21cm. Revised ed., 1960. 344p., 22cm.

489. Chihô Jichi no Rinen to Kôzô 地方自治の理念と構造 (Ideal and Structure of Local Autonomy)
By Yoshitomi Shigeo 吉富重夫
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1963. 236p., 21cm.

Two collections of essays which are different but closely related to each other. The first examines the basic trend and structure of the local government system in postwar Japan, mainly focusing attention on the practical problems around reform proposals for improved local government system such as redistribution of functions, reorganization of prefectural and municipal governments, setting up of a new provincial government system, and adoption of a special governmental structure in metropolitan areas. The second, which is largely based on a comparative approach, deals with theoretical and philosophical problems around the principles of local autonomy to be preserved nowadays when flexible reorganization is needed for rational structure of local government.

490. Nihon no Chihô Seiji—Jûmin jichi to hoshu kakushin no taiketsu 日本の地方政治—住民自治と保守革新の対決 (Local Politics in Japan: Dispute between the Right and the Left on local government)
By Hoshino Mitsuo 星野光男
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1958. 204p., 21cm.

491. Chihô Jichi no Riron to Dôtai 地方自治の理論と動態 (Theory and Dynamics of Local Government)
By Wada Hideo 和田英夫
Tokyo, Kôbundô, 1960. 221p., 22cm.

492. Chôson Gappei no Jittai 町村合併の実態 (Actual Conditions of Town-Village Amalgamation)
Ed. by Gyôseigaku Kenkyûkai 行政学研究会
Jichi Kenkyû 自治研究 (Study of Autonomy), Vol. 36, No. 1–11
Tokyo, Ryôsho Fukyûkai, 1960. 256p., 21cm.

493. Gendai no Chihô Seiji 現代の地方政治 (Local Politics Today)
By Satô Atsushi 佐藤竺
Tokyo, Nihon Hyôronsha, 1966. 258p., 1 illus. 18cm.

494. Shin Chihô Gyôsei no Riron to Jissai 新地方行政の理論と実際 (Theory and Practice of the New Local Government System)
By Yoshikawa Suejirô 吉川末次郎
Tokyo, Bungadô, 1954. 550p., 21cm.

495. Sengo Jichishi 戦後自治史 (The Postwar History of the Local Government System)
Ed. by Jichi Daigakkô 自治大学校
Tokyo, Jichi Daigakkô, 1955—. 21cm.

496. Kaisei Chihô Seido Shiryô 改正地方制度資料 (Documents on Revised Local Government System) No. 1–No. 13
Ed. by Naimushô 内務省 (later Jichishô 自治省)
Tokyo, Naimushô (Jichishô), 1947–1958. 21cm.

497. Jichi Ronshû 自治論集 (Papers on Local Government), 1—23
Ed. by Chihô Jichi Kenkyûkai 地方自治研究会
Osaka, Chihô Jichi Kenkyûkai, 1954—. 22cm.

498. Nihon Chihô Gyôzaiseishi Josetsu 日本地方行財政史序説 (An Introduction to the History of Local Administration and Finance in Japan)
By Ôshima Tarô 大島太郎
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1968. 332p., 21cm.

Composed of three articles; a main article investigating the formation process of a prototype of the prewar local government system and two additional articles respectively dealing with the political structure of the local system in the early Meiji era and the relationship between public authority and local communal society. The author presents the view that the Japanese local government system was a mixed product of two different factors or attempts—the making of a centralized system for bureaucratic government and the preserving of a traditional communal social order at the bottom of the Japanese society. The foundation and secret of the Emperor's State are sharply analyzed.

499. Gakku Seido no Kenkyû—Kokka Kenryoku to Sonraku Kyôdôtai 学区制度の研究—国家権力と村落共同体 (Study of School District System: Power of the state and local community)
By Chiba Masaji 千葉正士

Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1962. 442p., ind. 37p., bibliog. 10p., 21cm.

500. Chihô Jichi no Kuiki 地方自治の区域 (Area of Local Government)
By Nihon Gyôsei Gakkai 日本行政学会
Gyôsei Kenkyû Sôsho 行政研究叢書 (Studies on Public Administration)
Vol. 1
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1957. 181p., 22cm.

"Rationalization of area" has always been a keen political and administrative issue in local government of postwar Japan. The present book is a collection of articles dealing with problems around this issue, covering such subjects as area and functions in local government, abolition of prefectures and local autonomy, reevaluation of the existing prefectural system, merits and demerits of a provincial government proposal, establishment of special urban corporations, governmental structure in metropolitan regions, and regionalism in America and England.

501. Fukensei Hakusho 府県政白書 (White Paper on Prefectural Government)
Ed. by Zenkoku Chijikai 全国知事会
Tokyo, Daiichi Hôki Shuppan, 1967. 337p., 26cm.

502. Nihon no Chiiki Kaihatsu 日本の地域開発 (Regional Development in Japan)
By Satô Atushi 佐藤竺
Tokyo, Miraisha, 1965. 387p., 21cm.

A comprehensive study of regional and local development policy. Part one reviews the historical background of development administration through elaborate analyses of a series of development programs. Part two applies a scalpel of sharp criticism to development by industrialization which is apt to be dreamed of in a "rosy color", focusing attention on the essential problems and pitfalls of an industrialization boom which involved many local areas under the fever of rapid economic growth in the 1960's. Part three discusses an ideal master plan for regional and local development throughout the country and several conditions necessary for the realization of it.

503. Kaihatsu Gyôsei 開発行政 (Development Administration)
Ed. by Nihon Gyôsei Gakkai 日本行政学会
Gyôsei Kenkyû Sôsho 行政研究叢書 (Studies on Public Administration Series) 5
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1964. 139p., 21cm.

A collection of essays dealing with regional and local development in theory and practice. Discussion covers the following topics; development administration in general, political problems of development planning, policy and legal problems of industrial location, administrative framework of area development, policy and strategy of local governments for area development, position of local governments in development administration, and local public corporations for area development.

504. Chiiki Kaihatsu no Kôsô to Genjitsu 地域開発の構想と現実 (Plan and Practice of Regional Development), 3 vols.
Ed. by Fukutake Tadashi 福武直
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1965. Vol. 1: 320p., Vol. 2: 324p., Vol. 3: 311p., 22cm.

505. Shiyakusho Jimukikô no Gôrika 市役所事務機構の合理化 (Rationalized Organization in City Hall)
Ed. by Nihon Toshi Center 日本都市センター
Tokyo, Nihon Toshi Center, 1966. 338p., 26cm.

506. Kôgai Gyôsei 公害行政 (Administrative Problems of Public Nuisance)
Ed. by Nihon Gyôsei Gakkai 日本行政学会
Gyôsei Kenkyû Sôsho 行政研究叢書 (Studies on Public Administration) Vol. 7
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1968. 274p., 22cm.

A compilation of articles on public nuisance, a recent and serious problem in public administration. Articles cover the following subjects: position of public nuisance in administration, industry and public nuisance, basic concept of public nuisance, control of industrial nuisance, administrative problems around public nuisance, responsibility and countermeasures of local governments in public nuisance control, and trends of public nuisance control in foreign countries. The book includes three case studies and relevant documents.

507. Kôgai Taisaku (I, II) 公害対策 (Control of Public Nuisance)
Ed. by Satô Atsushi 佐藤竺 & Nishihara Michio 西原道雄
Gendai Gyôsei Series 現代行政シリーズ No. 1
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1969. I: 404p., II: 382p., ind. 12p., 21cm.

508. Daitoshi Gyôsei 大都市行政 (Metropolitan Administration)
By Nihon Gyôsei Gakkai 日本行政学会
Gyôsei Kenkyû Sôsho 行政研究叢書 (Studies on Public Administration) Vol. 6
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1964. 137p., 22cm.

A reader in metropolitan administration. Topics include sufferings of a metropolis, recent progress of metropolitan planning and development (in the world), United Nations' survey of the metropolitan regional plan in Hanshin region, lack of counterpolicy in the National Capital Region, administrative wards of metropolitan government, actual conditions of administrative wards in Osaka, and democratization of metropolitan administration.

509. Gendai Nihon no Chiiki Seiji 現代日本の地域政治 (Local Politics in Contemporary Japan)
By Yokoyama Keiji 横山桂次 & Ôhara Mitsunori 大原光憲
Tokyo, San'ichi Shobô, 1966. 172p., 22cm.

510. Toshi Gyôsei to Chihô Jichi 都市行政と地方自治 (City Administration and Local Government)
By Kikuchi Shinzô 菊池慎三

Tokyo, Sûbundô, 1927. 398p., 22cm.

511. Toshi Ronshû 都市論集 (Municipal Theories)
By Ikeda Hiroshi 池田宏
Tokyo, Ikeda Hiroshi Ikôshû Kankôkai, 1940. 840p., 22cm.

512. Toshi Keikaku no Riron to Hôsei 都市計画の理論と法制 (Theory and Legislation for City Planning)
By Iinuma Issei 飯沼一省
Tokyo, Ryôsho Fukyûkai, 1927. 448p., 22cm.

513. Toshi Seisaku no Riron to Jissai 都市政策の理論と実際 (Theory and Practice of Urban Policy)
By Seki Hajime 関一
Tokyo, Sanseidô, 1936; Rev. ed., Osaka, Toshi Mondai Kenkyûkai, 1968. 493p., bibliog. 10p., 2 photos, 22cm.

A collection of colorful essays on urban problems written by the author who was once a college professor and later became mayor of Osaka and made a great contribution to modernization of city administration in Japan. Composed of six parts: forms of city governments, city planning, city finance, municipal public utilities, urban transportation, and urban social policy. The book represents the most systematic and theoretical approach to urban problems in early days of urbanization in Japan. The new edition of 1968 is a reprint with several introductory notes and comments by leading scholars in urban studies.

VII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. PREWAR WORKS

In prewar Japan, there were almost no distinguished works of general theoretical study of international politics. It can be said today that the so-called study of international politics in prewar Japan included only that of conventional diplomatic history and that of imperialism and colonialism.

514. Shokuminshi 殖民史 (A History of Colonies and Colonialism)
By Hosokawa Karoku 細川嘉六
Tokyo, Tôyô Keizai Shimpôsha, 1941. 573p.

See also entry 241.

515. Teikokushugi Kenkyû 帝国主義研究 (A Study of Imperialism)
By Yanaihara Tadao 矢内原忠雄
Yanaihara Tadao Zenshû 矢内原忠雄全集 (Complete Works of Yanaihara Tadao) Vol. IV
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1963. 340p., 20cm. (First published by Hakujitsu Shoten, 1948)

This book is a collection of the author's eleven essays which were made public during the years 1927–37, filled with the critical spirit of the first-class scholar of the colonial policy of the time. It constitutes an excellent theoretical study of imperialism, dealing with such subjects as population, immigration, colonies, comparative study of colonial policies, ultra-nationalism, etc. The book reached the apex of the prewar scholarship of imperialism in Japan, and is still evaluated very highly.

2. IMPERIALISM AND NATIONALISM

In postwar days, nationalism was the common object of the scholars of both international politics and modern history, while the study of imperialism continued in parallel to this.

516. Teikokushugi to Minzoku 帝国主義と民族 (Imperialism and the Nations)
By Eguchi Bokurô 江口朴郎
Tôdai Gakujutsu Sôsho (Tokyo University Study Series) 3
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1954. 296p., 18cm.

This is a collection of articles which the author, a modern historian, published from 1948 to 1954. In those days, imperialism and nationalism were developing into two important objects in the studies of modern history and international politics. In this book, the author treats these two problems. He discusses how to grasp the problems and develops forward-looking views. He takes a Marxist viewpoint, but opposes the inflexible interpretation, and tries to take other views into consideration. "Japanese Imperialism and Its International Environment" is one of the remarkable articles.

517. Teikokushugi to Kenryoku Seiji 帝国主義と権力政治 (Imperialism and Power Politics)
By Kawata Tadashi 川田侃
Tôdai Shakaikagaku Kenkyû Sôsho (Series of Tokyo University Social Science Studies) 11
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1963. 294p., 21cm.

518. Nashonarizumu no Kenkyû ナショナリズムの研究 (Studies of Natioalism)
By Sekai Keizai Chôsakai 世界経済調査会 (Association for the Research of the World Economy)
Tokyo, Sekai Keizai Chôsakai (Keiô Tsûshin), 1956. 764p., ind. 51p., 22cm.

519. Futatsu no Sekai to Nashonarizumu 二つの世界とナショナリズム (The Two Worlds and Nationalism)

Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会 (Japan Association of International Relations)
Kokusai Seiji 国際政治 (International Relations) 1958, autumn
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1959. 132p., bibliog. 52p., 21cm.

520. Nashonarizumu no Seijigakuteki Kenkyû—Gushima Kanesaburô Kyôju Kanreki Kinen Rombunshû—ナショナリズムの政治学的研究—具島兼三郎教授還暦記念論文集 (A Political Study of Nationalism: Publications in commemoration of Prof. Gushima Kanesaburô's Sixtieth Birthday)
Ed. by Takehara Yoshifumi 竹原良文
Tokyo, San'ichi Shobô, 1967. 283p., 22cm.

3. INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

In postwar days, it took a fairly long time till distinguished works in the general theoretical studies of international politics appeared in Japan. During that time Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai (The Japan Association of International Relations) was established at the end of 1956 by a group of international political scientists. The members made efforts to lay the foundation in the study of international politics, as they published their articles in *Kokusai Seiji* (International Relations), the quarterly of the association. In order to know the situation of the study till 1964, the article of Entry No. 530 may be a convenient guide.

521. Heiwa to Sensô no Kenkyû 平和と戦争の研究 (Studies of Peace and War)
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会
Kokusai Seiji, 1957, spring
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1957. 248p., 21cm.

522. Gendai Kokusai Seiji no Kôzô 現代国際政治の構造 (The Structure of Contemporary International Politics)
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会

Kokusai Seiji, 1958
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1958. 228p., 21cm.

523. Kokusai Seijigaku no Taikei 国際政治学の体系 (System of International Politics)
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会
Kokusai Seiji, 1959
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1959. 171p., bibliog. 7p., 21cm.

524. Kokusai Seijigaku ni okeru Sûgaku-teki Hôhô—Geimu Riron o chûshin to shite 国際政治学における数学的方法—ゲーム理論を中心として (Mathematical Methods in International Politics: With Focus on the Game Theory)
By Seki Hiroharu 関寛治
Kokusai Seiji, 1959, Pp. 58–89
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1959. 21cm.

This is a preliminary essay on the mathematical models applied to international politics. It is mainly based upon English writings. The author, a leading scholar in this new field in Japan, begins with a general introduction to the game theory, and explains its several applications to international politics, and, in the end, adds some comments on 1) the direction of development of the mathematical methods, 2) their combination with the experimental study of behavioral science, and 3) their relations to the general theories of sociology. In regard to the development of behavioral science, he takes a rather optimistic viewpoint.

525. Kokusai Seiji no Riron to Shisô 国際政治の理論と思想 (Theories and Thoughts in International Politics)
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会
Kokusai Seiji, 1962
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1962. 143p., 21cm.

526. Gendai Kokusai Seiji no Kihon Mondai 現代国際政治の基本問題 (Fun-

damental Problems of Contemporary International Politics)
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会
Kokusai Seiji, 1964
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1964. 131p., bibliog. 6p., 21cm.

527. Gendai no Sensô 現代の戦争 (War in Modern Times)
By Tanaka Shinjirô 田中慎次郎 et al.
Iwanami Kôza Gendai 岩波講座 現代 (Iwanami Lecture Series, Modern Times) Vol. VII
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 364p., 22cm.

528. Sensô to Heiwa no Shakai Shinrigaku 戦争と平和の社会心理学 (The Social Psychology of War and Peace)
Ed. by Nihon Shakai Shinri Gakkai 日本社会心理学会 (Association of Social Psychology of Japan)
Nempô Shakai Shinrigaku 年報社会心理学 (An Annual Report of Social Psychology) Vol. VIII
Tokyo, Keisô Shobô, 1967. 303p., 21cm.

529. Kokusai Seiji to Nihon 国際政治と日本 (International Politics and Japan)
By Mushanokôji Kinhide 武者小路公秀
UP Sensho UP選書 3
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1967. 286p., 19cm.

In the first part, the author, thinking in terms of the game theory, makes clear the structure of the Asian political tension which with the rising of Communist China became something more than a simple game between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. He searches for the ways of resolving conflicts and the idea of local peace. In the second, he treats the problem of culture, which is behind international politics, and considers the nature of Japanese diplomacy by adopting the cultural contrast between "selective" and "adaptive." In the third, he explains the problem of peace research as a social science, and the situation of research in Japan. He takes the position that mankind can control international politics. It is safely said that this is the first study fully applying the method of behavioral science to international politics in Japan.

530. Sengo Nihon ni okeru Kokusai Seijigaku no Dôkô 戦後日本における国際政治学の動向 (Trends in the Study of International Politics in Postwar Japan)
By Ninomiya Saburô 二宮三郎
Kokusai Seiji, 1964, Pp. 115–124
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1964. 21cm.

4. INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AFTER WORLD WAR II

These seven volumes are studies of the structure of international politics after World War II.

531. Chûritsushugi no Kenkyû 中立主義の研究 (A Study of Neutralism), 2 vols.
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Mondai Kenkyûjo 日本国際問題研究所 (Institute of International Affairs of Japan)
Kokusai Kenkyû 国際研究 (International Research), Vols. I & II
Tokyo, Nihon Kokusai Mondai Kenkyûjo, 1961. I: 240p.; II: 264p., 22cm.

532. Reisen—Seijiteki Kôsatsu— 冷戦—政治的考察— (The Cold War: Political Studies)
By Eguchi Bokurô 江口朴郎, Sakamoto Yoshikazu 坂本義和 et al.
Iwanami Kôza Gendai 岩波講座 現代 (Iwanami Lecture Series, Modern Time) Vol. VI
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1963. 370p., bibliog. 5p., 22cm.

533. Kyôsanken no Kenkyû 共産圏の研究 (Studies of the Communist Bloc)
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会
Kokusai Seiji, 1962
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1963. 157p., bibliog. 8p., 21cm.

534. Bei-Chû Kankei no Imeiji 米中関係のイメージ (Images in U.S.-China Relations)
By Irie Akira 入江昭
Kokusai Mondai Shirîzu 国際問題シリーズ (Series: International Affairs) 46
Tokyo, Nihon Kokusai Mondai Kenkyûjo, 1965. 218p., 18cm.

535. Gendai Kokusai Seiji no Shikaku 現代国際政治の視角 (A Viewpoint of Contemporary International Politics)
By Kamiya Fuji 神谷不二
Ôsaka Shiritsu Daigaku Hôgaku Sôsho 大阪市立大学法学叢書 (Publication of the Faculty of Jurisprudence of Osaka City University)
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1966. 280p., ind. 9p., 22cm.

536. Chôsen Sensô—Bei-Chû Taiketsu no Genkei—朝鮮戦争—米中対決の原形 (The Korean War: The Prototype of U.S.-China Confrontation)
By Kamiya Fuji 神谷不二
Chûkô Shinsho 中公新書
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1966. 191p., bibliog. 4p., 18cm.

537. Gendai Sekai no Shiteki Kôsatsu—Kokusai Seiji to Nihon—現代世界の史的考察—国際政治と日本 (Historical Inquiry into the Modern World: International Politics and Japan)
By Saitô Takashi 斉藤孝
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1966. 237p., 20cm.

This is a collection of articles, originally published from 1961 to 1965, in which the author, a modern Western historian, discusses the problems of contemporary international politics from a historical point of view. He tries to grasp the essence of the problems realistically and dynamically in the development of world history. Power-politics and international morality, national independence, the problem of the divided nations, the North-South question, the cold war in Asia and the security of Japan, Japan and the war in Vietnam, and the demilitarization clause of the Constitution are some of the questions discussed in this book. All the discussions are permeated by his thinking that issues of international politics press everyone for a decision of his attitude day by day.

5. DISARMAMENT AND MILITARY CONTROL

These five volumes are studies of disarmament and military control.

538. Uchû Heiki to Kokusai Seiji 宇宙兵器と国際政治 (Space Weapons and International Politics)
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会
Kokusai Seiji 1958, spring
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1958. 146p., bibliog. 34p., 21cm.

539. Gunshuku to sono Keizai-Shakai-teki Eikyô 軍縮とその経済社会的影響 (Disarmament and Its Economic and Social Effects), 2 vols.
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Mondai Kenkyûjo 日本国際問題研究所
Kokusai Mondai Shirîzu, 25 & 26
Tokyo, Nihon Kokusai Mondai Kenkyûjo, 1962. I: 91p.; II: 113p., 22cm.

540. Kaku Senryaku Hihan 核戦略批判 (A Criticism of Nuclear Strategy)
By Toyoda Toshiyuki 豊田利幸
Iwanami Shinsho Series
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1965. 208p., 18cm.

541. Gunshuku Mondai no Kenkyû 軍縮問題の研究 (Studies of Disarmament)
By Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会
Kokusai Seiji, 1965, No. 3
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1967. 130p., ind. 26p., 21cm.

542. Gunshuku Kôshôshi 1945–1967 軍縮交渉史 1945–1967 (A History of Disarmament Negotiation, 1945–1967)

By Maeda Hisashi 前田寿
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1968. 879p., 22cm.

In this book, the author looks into the processes of the major postwar disarmament negotiations. He especially examines the full statements of the main proposals. Comparing the condition of international politics and the military power at each time, he analyzes the political and military significances of the proposals and the counter-arguments, and considers the overall significance of the disarmament negotiations in international politics. Including the international contacts between private groups and the world peace movement, he tries to make clear the essential question of the problem of disarmament in a nuclear age, and arms control and disarmament in general. This is the first research of this kind in Japan which is a non-nuclear state.

6. DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

The study of diplomatic history, which was traditionally a major field of international politics, has made considerable progress in postwar days. This is especially true with study of Japanese diplomacy in Asia and that of the political history of Asia. Positive studies, based upon diplomatic documents, have been carried on vigorously. A representative example is *An Aspect of the History of Japanese Politics toward Manchuria and Mongolia* (q.v. 318). The articles in *The Birth of the Modern International System of East Asia* (q.v. 545) and *International Politics around China* (q.v. 548) are examples of case-studies of the processes of foreign policy decision making, to which the behavioral science approaches of modern political science are applied. "A Note for Study of the Political History of the Chinese Communist Party" in *The Study of the Political History of East Asia* (q.v. 547) (Pp. 301–345) is a valuable guide for the study of the history of the Chinese Communist Party. *Kyokutô Shin-chitsujo no Mosaku* (q.v. 549) is a translation into Japanese of *After Imperialism: The Search for a New Order in the Far East* (Harvard University Press, 1965) by the same author. The series "Studies in the Diplomatic History of Japan" which collectively appears at the end of this section, is the fruit of the study of Japanese diplomatic history by the Japanese Association of International Relations.

543. Hanabusa Nagamichi Hakase Kanreki Kinen Rombunshû—Gaikôshi oyobi Kokusai Seiji no Shomondai—英修道博士還暦記念論文集—外交史及び国際政治の諸問題 (A Collection of Articles Commemorating the Sixtieth Anniversary of Dr. Hanabusa Nagamichi: Problems of Diplomatic History and International Politics)
By Hanabusa Nagamichi Hakase Kanreki Kinen Rombunshû Henshû Iinkai 英修道博士還暦記念論文集編集委員会
Tokyo, Keiô Tsûshin, 1962. 860p., 22cm.

544. Dainiji Sekai Taisen Zenshi Kenkyû 第二次世界大戦前史研究 (A Study of History before the Second World War)
By Saitô Takashi 斉藤孝
Tokyo Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyû Sôsho 東京大学社会科学研究叢書 (Series of Tokyo University Social Science Studies) 17
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1965. 328p., 22cm.

545. Gendai Higashi-Ajia Kokusai Kankyô no Tanjô 現代東アジア国際環境の誕生 (The Birth of the Modern International System of East Asia)
By Seki Hiroharu 関寛治
Tokyo, Fukumura Shuppan, 1966. 395p., 22cm.

This book consists of two articles, "Harbin Revolution 1917" and "The Conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact in 1918," and "The Introduction," added in 1966. The author grasps East Asian politics between the two World Wars from the two viewpoints: "revolution" versus "anti-revolution," and "modernization" versus "tradition." It is the first attempt in Japan to apply the various theories of modern political science such as the decision making process theory, the game theory, and the information theory, to a case-study of political history, in contrast to the earlier studies of diplomatic history and of international politics taking the conventional viewpoint of power politics.

546. Kindai Chûgoku Seijishi Kenkyû 近代中国政治史研究 (A Study of the Political History of Modern China)
By Etô Shinkichi 衛藤瀋吉
Tokyo Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyû Sôsho 26
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1968. 302p., 22cm.

547. Higashi Ajia Seijishi Kenkyû 東アジア政治史研究 (A Study of the Political History of East Asia)
By Etô Shinkichi 衛藤瀋吉
Tokyo Daigaku Shakai Kagaku Kenkyû Sôsho 27
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1968. 354p. (Pp. 301–345, A Note for the Study of the Political History of the Chinese Communist Party), 22cm.

548. Chûgoku o Meguru Kokusai Seiji—Eizô to Genjitsu— 中国をめぐる国際政治—影像と現実— (International Politics around China: Images and Realities)
Ed. by Banno Masataka 坂野正高 & Etô Shinkichi 衛藤瀋吉
Tokyo, Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai, 1968. 347p., 22cm.

549. Kyokutô Shin-chitsujo no Mosaku 極東新秩序の模索 (The Search for a New Order in the Far East)
By Irie Akira 入江昭
Kindai Nihon Gaikôshi Sôsho 8
Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1968. 278p., bibliog. 9p., 22cm.

550. Kindai Nihon Gaikôshi Sôsho 近代日本外交史叢書 (Series of the Diplomatic History of Modern Japan), 10 vols.
Tokyo, Hara Shobô, 1968—. 22cm.

This is a series of Japanese diplomatic history. The following have been published:

Vol. I: *Japan and Russia*, by Yoshimura Michio (1968)
Vol. VIII: *The Search for a New Order in the Far East* (q.v. 549)
Vol. X: *Japan-U.S. Diplomacy and Grew* by W. H. Henricks, translated by Asada Sadao (1969).

Others in the series will be
Vol. II: *World War I and Japan* by Nagaoka Shinjirô.
Vol. III: *The Paris Peace Conference and Japan* by Kobayashi Tatsuo.
Vol. IV: *Russian Revolution and Japan* by Hosoya Chihiro.
Vol. V: *The Washington Conference and Japan* by Asada Sadao.
Vol. VI: *The League of Nations and Japan* by Unno Yoshirô.
Vol. VII: *China and Japan* by Usui Katsumi.
Vol. IX: *The Prologue of the Manchurian Incident* by Shimada Toshihiko.

551–560. *Kokusai Seiji* 国際政治 (International Relations), Quarterly
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会 (Japan Association of International Relations)
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1957–65. 21cm.

The entries 551–560 are the special issues of the quarterly journal, *Kokusai Seiji*, edited by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai, which also made public a series (7 vols. and a supplement) on *The Road to the Pacific War* (q.v. 337). These special issues were given serial titles of "Studies in the Diplomatic History of Japan" or "Problems in the Diplomatic History of Japan" and published from 1957 to 1965. Each volume containing five to ten articles, comments and reviews, source materials and documents, chronological tables and bibliographies, the series represents valuable scholarship of the authors. Although each volume has its theme, they are also related to each other as a series. The authors' ambition to advance the study of the international relations of Japan is clearly observed. The titles of the volumes are:

551–558. "Nihon Gaikôshi Kenkyû" 日本外交史研究 (Studies in the Diplomatic History of Japan)
551. "Bakumatsu Ishin Jidai" 幕末維新時代 (The Late Tokugawa and Early Meiji Period)
1962, No. 2, 161p., bibliog. 15p.
552. "Meiji Jidai" 明治時代 (Meiji Period)
1957, autumn, 203p., bibliog. 33p.
553. Taisho Jidai 大正時代 (Taisho Period)
1958, summer, 165p., bibliog. 33p.

554. "Showa Jidai" 昭和時代 (Showa Period)
1959, No. 3, 163p., bibliog. 13p.

555. "Nis-Shin Nichi-Ro Sensô" 日清 • 日露戦争 (Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars)
1961, No. 3, 187p.

556. "Daiichiji Sekai Taisen" 第一次世界大戦 (World War I)
1962, No. 3 & 4, in one vol. published in 1963. 96p., materials 89p.

557. "Nit-Chû Kankei no Tenkai" 日中関係の展開 (Development of Sino-Japanese Relations)
1961. 203p.

558. "Nichi-Bei Kankei no Tenkai" 日米関係の展開 (Development of Japan-U.S. Relations)
1961. No. 1, 180p., bibliog. 26p.

559–560. Nihon Gaikôshi no Shomondai 日本外交史の諸問題 (Problems in the Diplomatic History of Japan)
559. Vol. I. 1964. 108p., materials 69p.
560. Vol. II. 1965. 137p.

Entries 551–554 give general surveys of the diplomatic relations of modern Japan. Entry 551 comprises articles on pre-Meiji diplomatic relations with U. S., U. K., Russia and Holland; and articles dealing with the period before the Revision of the Treaties, such as "Historical Standing of the Treaties in the Last Days of the Shogunate" by Ishii Takashi who compared them with Chinese cases; as well as "Korea's Open Door" by Sin Guk Ju. Entry 552 contains the articles on the international relations with Korea, China, U.K., Russia and U.S. and those on the Revision of the Treaties in 1897. Hatano Yoshihiro's article, "The Dynamics of International Relations after the Russo-Japanese War" supplements entry 558. Entry 553 begins with Shinobu Seizaburô's article "The Basic Problems of the Taisho Diplomacy" which deals with the relationship between democracy and diplomacy. Entry 554 comprises such articles as Hata Ikuhiko's "The Sino-Japanese Incident," Tsunoda Jun's "The Japan-U.S. Negotiations before World War I." "The Present Trend of the Studies of the Diplomatic History in Japan" by Ôhata Tokushirô gives a comprehensive bibliographical guide to the source materials of the modern diplomatic history in the East and West as well as in Japan.

Entries 555 and 556 pave *The Road to the Pacific War*. Entry 555 is carefully edited in a systematical order of the following three articles: Yasuoka Akio's "Japan's Continental Policy before the Sino-Japanese War," Yamaguchi Kazuyuki's "The Formation of Kenseitô Cabinet and the Far Eastern Situation" and Baba Akira's "Japan's Continental Policy after the Russo-Japanese War." Entry 556 covers the period from the First World War ("World War I and Japan's Participation Therein" by Tamura Kôsaku) to the Washington Conference ("The Washington Conference and Japan" by Yamamoto Shingo). Special emphasis is given on "Japanese Policy toward Manchuria during World War I" (Usui Katsumi) and "Japanese Policy toward Russia during World War I" (Kobayashi Sachio). To these two entries (555 & 556) respectively are added bibliographical introductions: "Research History of the Sino- and Russo-Japanese Wars" (Yoshii Hiroshi, etc.) and "Recent Trends of Studies on World War I" (by the same).

Entries 557 and 558 give a hundred years' retrospect of the Sino- and U.S.-Japan conflicts. The inclusion of Kawasaki Ichirô's article "Postwar Sino-Japanese Relations" is a clear evidence of the editor's desire to make this series up-to-date. Entry 557 covers the period from the Russo-Japanese War ("Russo-Japanese War and the Development of the Japanese Policy toward China" by Imai Shôji) to the China Incident ("Sino-Japanese Negotiations before the China Incident (1937–45)" by Usui Katsumi). Entry 558 covers the period from "The Anti-Japanese Land Law in California, 1913" (Kachi Teruko) to "F. D. Roosevelt's Policy toward Japan" (Fukuda Shigeo) in which importance is attached to the U.S. policy toward the Far East.

Entires 559 and 560 constitute supplementary volumes. For instance, Segawa Yoshinobu's article, "American Immigration Law of 1924 and Japanese Policy" in entry 559 is the continuation of the above article by Kachi in entry 558; and "Some Questions in the

Tanaka Appeal" by Inou Tentarô is linked with "A Memorandum on Tanaka Diplomacy" by Usui Katsumi in entry 554. Also in entry 560 included is "Disputes Caused by the Activities of Japanese Buddhist Preachers in China" (Irie Akira).

The compilation of this series aims at correction, by successive publication, of the unsatisfactory situation of the study caused by the shortage of source materials and paving the way to a more thoroughgoing writing of the diplomatic history of Japan.

7. DIPLOMACY OF POSTWAR JAPAN

As to the diplomacy of postwar Japan, serious discussions, mainly concerning the problem of the security of Japan, evolved among international political scientists from 1965 to 1967. There was a contrast between so-called "Realists" and "Idealists." In *Voiceless Masses and Politics* (entry 563), the author asked a question, "What should be secured?" And *Quid Pro Quo for Peace* (entry 565) attracted general attention as the author posed the problem of "Restraint and Choice" for the Japanese diplomacy. Recently, discussions of this kind are shifting to that of the relations between Japan and the countries in Asia.

561. Kokuren to Nihon Gaikô 国連と日本外交 (The United Nations and Japanese Diplomacy)
Ed. by Nihon Kokusai Seiji Gakkai 日本国際政治学会
Kokusai Seiji
Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1964. 158p., bibliog. 9p., 21cm.

Although "U. N. Diplomacy" is current as cliché in postwar Japan, it is not always easy to grasp the true meaning. In this book, the authors look into the idea and the reality of "U.N. Diplomacy" from two viewpoints, namely, "Japanese Diplomacy toward U.N." and "Japanese Diplomacy in U.N." Japan's two conflicting problems, her international position and her national interest, are studied in this fashion. It is "Japanese diplomacy toward U.N." to participate and to make a profit for Japan in U.N., while it is difficult for Japan to gain a distinct international position by "Japanese Diplomacy in U.N." Because "U.N. Diplomacy" of Japan in substance means pro-Western diplomacy, the delicate position of Japan toward the Afro-Asian Group originates in this policy itself.

562. Kaiyô Kokka Nihon no Kôsô 海洋国家日本の構想 (A Conception of Japan as an Oceanic State)
By Kôsaka Masataka 高坂正堯
Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1965. 190p., 20cm.

563. Mukoku no Tami to Seiji—Shinsei Nihon Gaisei Ron—無告の民と政治—新生日本外政論 (Voiceless Masses and Politics: A Discourse for a New Japanese Foreign Policy)
By Etô Shinkichi 衛藤瀋吉
Tokyo, Banchô Shobô, 1966. 304p., 19cm.

See also entry 537.

564. Kaku Jidai no Kokusai Seiji 核時代の国際政治 (International Politics in the Nuclear Age)
By Sakamoto Yoshikazu 坂本義和
Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1967. 412p., 22cm.

This is a collection of critical comments on current international affairs from 1959 to 1967. The author is a representative "idealist" in the theories of foreign policies of Japan. His values in international politics are clearly comprehended in the twenty-three articles collected in this book. Articles like "A Defense Conception of Neutral Japan" and "Sino-Japanese Relations in the Nuclear Age" have not lost their value yet. The clarity of his thought comes from his sympathy for the victims in history, and his consciousness of the crisis in his existence that he himself might become one of them.

565. Heiwa no Daishô 平和の代償 (Quid Pro Quo for Peace)
By Nagai Yônosuke 永井陽之助

Tokyo, Chûô Kôronsha, 1967. 225p., 20cm.

See also entry 529.

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